

## U.N. chief, Filali meet in Rabat

RABAT (R) — U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdel Filali, who had a working lunch Saturday, probably discussed plans for a self-determination referendum in the Western Sahara, diplomatic sources said. Mr. Perez de Cuellar, who arrived Friday from Addis Ababa for a 48-hour working visit, was due to be received by King Hassan Saturday night and the same issue was expected to dominate their talks. The U.N. chief has come to listen to Moroccan views on its nine-year conflict with the Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas who are fighting for the independence of the former Spanish colony, sources close to the secretary-general said. Mr. Perez de Cuellar had a first round of talks with Mr. Filali on Friday. Morocco has said it is willing to hold a referendum in the Western Sahara but rejects an Organisation of African Unity (OAU) resolution calling for direct talks between Morocco and the Polisario.

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## Council of Ministers holds session

AMMAN (Petra) — The Council of Ministers on Saturday held an ordinary session under the chairmanship of Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Majali. In the council's session, which lasted for two hours, a number of issues were discussed, and a decision on participating in the international youth conference in Bucharest was approved. The Jordanian delegation will be headed by Youth Minister Hisham Sharara. The council also approved a decision to participate in the international conference for Arab tourism scheduled for the beginning of September in Tunis.

## Royal Decree approves envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving a cabinet decision to appoint Mr. Awad Abu Obeid as ambassador, extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Algeria.

## Israel reports two explosions

AMMAN (Petra) — An Israeli army spokesman said Saturday two large explosions took place Friday night at the industrial settlement of Ramat Yohanan, 15 kilometres north of Haifa, and at an industrial complex at Kfar Ata. Israel Radio quoted police sources as saying that they found shrapnel of Israeli handgrenades in the area. The sources declined to comment on casualties. The two factories were closed last month as a result of Israel's economic crisis.

## Ali meets Bush, Shultz

WASHINGTON (AP) — Egyptian Prime Minister Kamel Hassan Ali had a wide-ranging discussion with U.S. Vice-President George Bush on Friday, then met with Secretary of State George Shultz at the end of a week-long private visit. Shirley Green, a spokeswoman for Mr. Bush, said Mr. Ali and the vice president had a very warm, friendly meeting over lunch.

## Rome approves currency measures

ROME (R) — The Italian government, rallying to defend the beleaguered lira, Saturday approved measures aimed at raising nearly \$3 billion to set against its huge public spending deficit this year. Prime Minister Bettino Craxi also demanded a detailed explanation of events which led to the temporary suspension Friday by the treasury and the Bank of Italy of foreign exchange dealing after the lira slumped against the dollar.

## Spain tightens visa procedures

MADRID (R) — Spain has reinforced control over visa applications from Lebanon and Syria following a string of attacks in Madrid, diplomatic sources said Saturday. They said Spanish consulates in Beirut and Damascus were instructed this week to forward visa applications to the Foreign Ministry in Madrid.

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# Expatriate conference opens; King pledges support for decisions

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The first national conference on "Jordanians Living Abroad" opened here Saturday with a reaffirmation by His Majesty King Hussein of Jordan's determination to regain the Israeli-occupied territories and hope that the next expatriate conference will be held in Jerusalem.

In his keynote address, read out by Royal Court Chief Marwan Jasem at the opening ceremony of the conference at the Palace of Culture, King Hussein referred to the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the means to liberate the occupied territories.

The King's message praised Jordanian expatriates for their patriotism, achievements and high reputation abroad and said they have "reflected positively on Jordan's national standing and commitments."

"Our country lacks natural resources, but its richness stems from its people, who are highly educated and have proved themselves to be the best technicians, professionals, businessmen and intellectuals whether inside or outside Jordan," the King's message said.

Referring to Jordan's concern over the welfare of its citizens working abroad, the King pointed out that the introduction of the social security system among Jordanians working in the Arab

World is aimed at safeguarding their future.

The King expressed Jordan's willingness to support all recommendations and suggestions drawn up by the conference and said it would help increase cooperation between the expatriates and their homeland.

Following the King's speech, Madha Madfa'i, spoke on behalf of the 500 delegates gathered in Amman for the four-day conference. Ms. Madfa'i, Arabic newscaster at the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), reaffirmed the expatriates' strong ties with their motherland and expressed hope that the conference would come up with a united strategy characterised by a general will to promote the country's future political and socio-economic development plans.

Ms. Madfa'i expressed "hope that Jordanian officials will take our suggestions and comments in a subjective and open-hearted manner."

"We have all gathered here to unite our efforts and to channel our experiences and knowledge to

counter the brutal political and information campaigns which are carried out against Jordan by Israel and its allies," she said.

The expatriates, she said, hope to overcome the gap in cooperation between expatriates and Jordan when this issue is resolved it will serve the country's development.

"If we succeed in formulating a joint work formula then we would have promoted social welfare in the country and at the same time we would have reached a historical turning point for rallying all our hopes, ambitions and aspirations," Ms. Madfa'i added.

All that expatriates need, Ms. Madfa'i said, is more cooperation and organisation between Jordan and the expatriates, "who are the country's non-official appointed ambassadors to each of the countries where they reside."

Following Ms. Madfa'i's speech, Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Haj Hassan called on all Jordanians to participate in planning for the welfare and interest of Jordan through strengthening their relationship with their country and with the Arab and international community at large.

## Investment opportunities

The conference's five working papers, Mr. Haj Hassan said, have focused on the work and living conditions of the expatriates. "We have studied their concerns in order to take their aspirations into consideration and to help them by

(Continued on page 3)

## Abe meets Saud and GCC chief

JEDDAH (AP) — Japanese Foreign Minister Abe Shintaro on Saturday held a session of Gulf peace talks with the secretary-general of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), official sources here reported.

They said that Mr. Abe and Abdullah Bishara also discussed the latest developments in the Arab-Israeli conflict and explored means of broadening cooperation between Japan and the GCC countries.

The GCC groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman in a regional economic and collective defence pact.

Mr. Abe, who arrived late Friday from Syria, also conferred with his Saudi counterpart, Prince Saud Al Faisal, amid reports Tokyo was trying to reactivate mediation bids aimed at arranging a ceasefire between warring Iran and Iraq.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz was meanwhile reported to be headed to Jeddah for talks with Mr. Abe and Saudi officials on means of ending the 58-month-old Gulf war.

Mr. Abe and Mr. Aziz met in Amman earlier in the week when the Japanese minister visited Jordan at the start of his current three-nation Middle East tour.

One member of Mr. Abe's delegation told reporters that the Japanese foreign minister was not carrying any specific proposals for ending the Iran-Iraq war.

Mr. Abe told Prince Saud that Iranian Parliament Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani offered no new proposals for ending the conflict with Iraq, when he visited Tokyo earlier this month, said Mr. Abe's aide, Takeshi Kagami.

Prince Saud, he said, briefed Mr. Abe on his visit to Iran last May "when the Saudi ministers saw there was no basic change in the Iranian position" on the war with Iraq.

Mr. Abe was to have an audience with King Fahd Sunday, according to Kagami who added that the Japanese minister invited the King and Prince Saud to visit Japan.

## Masri: Meeting with U.S. to take place shortly

AMMAN (J.T.) — The foreign minister, Mr. Taher Masri, announced Saturday that an envisaged meeting between U.S. representatives and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation will take place soon and that a Soviet envoy will be coming to Amman shortly to discuss bilateral relations.

Speaking during his presentation of the government's political programme to the first expatriates' conference (story on page 3), Mr. Masri said that the vast majority of Arab states support the Jordan-PLO accord of Feb. 11 which has become a permanent feature of Jordanian and Palestinian policies.

He said those Arabs who are opposed to this accord will discover their mistake since what

Jordan says in secret is the same as what the Kingdom says in public.

On the Soviet position towards the Feb. 11 accord, the foreign minister said: "The Soviet Union is a friend and we appreciate its support. But when the (Jordan-PLO) agreement was signed, we noticed a silence (on the Soviet Union's part) which we now explain as a period of study, especially that the Soviets have their own considerations (in the area). A Soviet envoy will be visiting Jordan soon, however, and we will be discussing matters with him."

Mr. Masri laid the position of the EC and the Pope on the Feb. 11 accord, saying that the positive response of these countries strengthens our position with the U.S. since they are allies.

## Iraqi raid leaves Iran oilfield ablaze

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq said its navy units raided the Iranian Cyrus offshore oilfield in the northeastern sector of the Gulf on Saturday, and Kuwait-based shipping executives said that four wells and a storage tank caught fire as a result of the attack.

"According to information available here, the Cyrus oilfield is on fire, with undetermined quantities (of crude oil) leaking into the (Gulf) waters," said a marine shipping executive.

Marine salvage radio monitors who watch every ripple in the Gulf have "confirmed the attack, the blaze and the leakage," said the executive.

"Cyrus is not a major oilfield," said the executive. "It has been inoperative for more than three years now. Cyrus has a number of production platforms and a pipeline that extend to Kharg Island."

## Botha imposes emergency in unrest-hit provinces

JOHANNESBURG (Agencies) — President P.W. Botha Saturday declared an indefinite state of emergency in parts of South Africa following a year and a half of anti-apartheid violence in black townships in which about 500 people have been killed.

The state of emergency, the first since the Sharpeville massacre in 1960, came into effect from midnight Saturday.

"I wish to issue a warning that strict action will be taken against those persons and institutions that cause or propagate disruption,"

Mr. Botha said. He told a news conference held in Pretoria for the South African media the emergency will be imposed on 36 magisterial districts, most of them in the Johannesburg area or in the Eastern Cape. Bans on meetings by many anti-government groups are already in force in 30 districts.

It will give security forces powers to impose curfews, control essential services and muzzle the media. It also reinforces their powers of search and detention without trial.



Delegates, Jordanian officials and diplomats attend the opening ceremony of first conference of Jordanian expatriates which began in Amman on Saturday (Petra photo)

## Moscow dismisses as groundless Israeli-reported 'deal' over ties

MOSCOW (Agencies) — The Soviet Union Saturday denied as groundless an Israeli report that its ambassadors in Paris had indicated willingness to resume relations with Israel and had suggested a deal involving Jewish emigration.

The official news agency TASS issued a one-sentence report which said:

"The Israeli radio fabrications about a mythical proposal that has allegedly been conveyed by the USSR's ambassador in Paris, just as the pronouncements ascribed to the Soviet ambassador, are totally groundless."

The Soviet Union severed diplomatic relations with Israel at the beginning of the 1967 Middle East war.

Israel Radio said Friday that Soviet Ambassador Yuli Voronitsov relayed a message about the Soviet attitude toward relations with Israel during a meeting last week with the Israeli ambassador, Ovadia Sofer.

An Israeli deputy Foreign Ministry spokesman said there had been a meeting between the two ambassadors but he would not disclose what they discussed.

Israel Radio, without identifying the source of its information, said Mr. Voronitsov told the Israeli ambassador that: "Moscow was willing to restore diplomatic relations with Israel if there was an end to anti-Soviet propaganda in the West and Israel and Syria reached agreement over the Israeli-annexed Syrian territory of the Golan Heights."

Diplomats in Moscow were highly sceptical about the report and Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Vladimir Lomeiko said Friday there could be no link between Soviet emigration policy and the question of diplomatic relations with Israel.

He said this depended on Israeli policy towards other states in the region, which Moscow regards as aggressive and in violation of international law.

Diplomats said they believed Moscow would consider restored ties with Tel Aviv as a means of enlarging its role in the regional peace process, but the Kremlin would be highly unlikely to make any unilateral offers.

Soviet and Israeli diplomats have frequent contacts at various international forums. Though it dismissed the reported proposals

as mythical, the TASS report did not deny the envoys had met. It was the first time the Soviet Union had been reported as suggesting the renewal of diplomatic relations without making this conditional on Israel's return to all its pre-1967 borders.

Israeli officials contend that the Soviet Union has made these moves because it wants a role in the Middle East peace process, including co-sponsorship with the United States of an international peace conference, but is locked out of the process by its lack of diplomatic relations with Israel.

Israel has continually rejected an international peace conference, insisting on face-to-face peace negotiations with the Arabs. It has also rejected Soviet participation because of Moscow's strong backing for Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

But Prime Minister Shimon Peres has indicated that Israel would reconsider its opposition to Soviet participation in the peace process in exchange for renewed diplomatic relations and an easing of the restrictions on exit visas for Jews wishing to leave.

## OAU stresses need for self-reliance

ADDIS ABABA (Agencies) — African leaders meeting at a summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) resolved Saturday to act now to save their people from hunger and debt.

Worried about what they called "the twin challenges of survival and development", 49 of the OAU's 50 members resolved in the "Addis Ababa Declaration" to unite to boost food production, revamp their agricultural systems and ask the West for help.

"The development of our continent is the primary responsibility of our governments and peoples," the declaration said.

Delegates said the declaration, which includes a detailed five-year crash programme prepared by economic experts, was a frank appraisal of Africa's imperative need to feed some 150 million hungry people while trying to repay \$170 billion of debt.

But it also urges the international community to "support Africa's effort to deal with the crisis" and calls for a special United Nations General Assembly session to thrust out a joint cure for Africa's economic ills.

The summit castigated the West for punitively high interest rates, wildly fluctuating exchange rates and plunging incomes from low commodity prices — all factors in Africa's debt that are beyond its control.

The OAU delegates worked in a private session until early Saturday morning trying to break a deadlock in the selection of a secretary-general of the organisation's chief executive. After the summit resumed later in the day, Idi Aminu of Nigeria was the post when his only challenger, Alioune Blondin Beye of Mali, withdrew.

A two-thirds majority of the 50-member organisation was required for election, and summit sources said Mr. Oumarou received 37 votes. He is to serve a four-year term.

Nigerian Peter Onu had served as secretary-general for the past two years. He was chosen as a compromise candidate in 1983 and 1984 when the summit deadlocked over a choice. This year, however, it was announced he had been recalled to Lagos to work in the Nigerian Foreign Ministry.

Zaire, a staunch ally of Morocco, snubbed the Addis Ababa summit in sympathy with Rabat, which pulled out of the OAU last year in protest at the admission of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), Morocco's bitter enemy in the nine-year war for control of the Western Sahara.

The SADR was made one of the eight OAU vice-chairmen in a move which delegates said was a riposte to Morocco's withdrawal.

## Reagan returns to White House

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan, smiling and looking fit just a week after major surgery to remove a cancerous growth from his abdomen, Saturday returned to the White House amid a fanfare of balloons, brass bands and banners.

Mr. Reagan, at 74 the oldest American president ever, left the Bethesda Naval Medical Centre by helicopter after a rapid recovery from last Saturday's two-hour and 53-minute operation.

As Mr. Reagan alighted from the helicopter, the red-jacketed U.S. Marine Corps band struck up "When the Saints Go Marching In".

The president, moving a little stiffly, worked a receiving line of his cabinet members and staff, shaking hands and kissing their wives.

## France orders probe into Shahnawaz Bhutto's death

CANNES, France (R) — An examining magistrate was appointed Saturday to investigate the death of Shahnawaz Khan Bhutto, son of executed Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, police sources said.

They said Magistrate Jean-Louis Thiolet would start his investigation Monday following completion of an autopsy on Shahnawaz, 27, found dead Friday in his apartment in Cannes on the French Riviera.

Police refused to give details of the autopsy results but the sources said the appointment of a magistrate could indicate the death might be of criminal origin.

In Karachi, Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo said Saturday Shahnawaz's body can be brought back and buried in Pakistan.

Shahnawaz and his brother

Murtaza led the Al Zulfikar urban guerrilla group fighting to oust army ruler Mohammad Zia Ul-Haq, who toppled Mr. Bhutto in a 1977 coup and hanged him in 1979.

There will be no restriction of any kind on bringing the body of Shahnawaz Bhutto for burial in Pakistan," Mr. Junejo told reporters.

He also said there would be no bar on Mr. Bhutto's widow Nusrat and daughter Benazir returning to Pakistan. They are also living abroad.

The two women lead the banned Pakistan People's Party (PPP) founded by Mr. Bhutto, the largest opposition group in Pakistan. Shahnawaz was one of 96 people accused of conspiring against the state in a military court trial in the Pakistani city of Lahore last March.

## Joint committee calls on Arab states to meet obligations

AMMAN (Petra) — The Joint Jordanian Palestinian Committee for Supporting the Steadfastness of the Inhabitants of the Occupied Territories Saturday called on Arab states to meet their financial obligations to the frontline Arab states and to give top priority to the issue of supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories.

The appeal was contained in the final statement the committee issued Saturday at the conclusion of its meetings in Amman. The meetings started June 6.

The statement said Palestinian institutions in the occupied Arab territories are being exposed to continuous Israeli pressures aimed at destroying the Palestinian economy and weakening the basic structures and pillars of economy and aggravating unemployment among Arab citizens. It added that more than 20,000 university and college graduates in the West Bank and Gaza Strip are now jobless and need support.

The committee decided to give top priority to the issue of supporting the unemployed graduates and protecting the Arab identity of Jerusalem and the holy and sacred places it houses.

The committee issued recommendations pertaining to countering the Israeli plans aimed at

(Continued on page 3)

## Ghoussein: PLO is confident Kuwait will not cut off aid

ABU DHABI (R) — A senior Palestinian official said Saturday he believed Kuwait would not cut off funds to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) despite the Kuwaiti parliament's recent vote to cancel an Arab aid programme.

Jaweed Al Ghoussein, chairman of the Palestine National Fund (PNF) and member of the PLO Executive Committee, told a news conference: "We are confident Kuwait will play its national role in supporting the Palestinian people... we expect that Kuwait will pay and honour its commitments."

The Palestinian fund's 1985 budget of JD 77 million is partly funded by donations from Arab states, which pledged at the 1978 Baghdad summit to pay \$30 billion over 10 years to Syria, Jordan and the PLO.

Mr. Ghoussein said Saudi Arabia had met its commitments to the PLO and Kuwait part of them, but did not mention other donors.

Jordan's Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Hazem Nuseibeh has called on the Kuwaiti parliament to reconsider its move to cancel the aid. The parliament decision is subject to approval by the emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah.

Mr. Ghoussein also appealed to Arab Gulf countries not to discriminate against Palestinian expatriates seeking work, travel and residency permits. "We have the same concern for the stability of the Gulf as that of citizens," he said.

Mr. Ghoussein said funds were urgently needed for reconstruction of Beirut refugee camps devastated by a 34-day siege by Lebanese militiamen in May and June.

"What we need are blankets, tents, food, medical equipment. The hospitals were demolished," he said.



# Despite tough talk, little U.S. action seen on TWA hijack

By Sue Baker  
Reuter

WASHINGTON — Five weeks after the TWA hijacking there has been little decisive retaliation by the United States despite a pledge by President Reagan to mete out swift and effective retribution for terrorist acts against Americans.

A State Department spokesman said Friday he had "nothing to report" when asked if there had been any progress in tracking down and prosecuting the Lebanese Shi'ite Muslim gunmen who hijacked TWA flight 847 over Greece on June 14.

During the hijack Mr. Reagan vowed to punish the "thugs, murderers and barbarians" who commandeered the Boeing 727 with more than 150 people on board, beat and shot to death U.S. Navy diver Robert Stethem and held 39 Americans hostage in Beirut for 17 days.

The administration has asked Lebanon to track down and prosecute the hijackers or extradite them to America.

If that does not happen, it has warned, the United States would take unspecified "unilateral efforts" to bring them to justice — a phrase which led to speculation Washington was considering a plan to kidnap the hijackers.

Asked how long Washington was willing to wait before taking other steps, spokesman Joe Reap said: "I have no timetable to give

you on that."

On the surface at least, the United States appears to have ruled out the possibility of using force to retaliate for the hijacking.

Mr. Reagan has said military action could endanger the lives of seven Americans still being held hostage in Lebanon.

Instead, the administration has suspended air travel between the United States and Lebanon, banned the sale of airline tickets to Lebanon and ordered all U.S. airlines to tighten up their security.

Mr. Reagan also asked Vice President George Bush to set up a "task force on terrorism" to study ways the United States could respond to violence, and he warned Americans not to travel to Athens Airport.

Mr. Reap said that offering a reward for information leading to the capture of the hijackers — as the United States did Friday for the killers of four American Marines in El Salvador — was one option that remained open.

Attorney General Edwin Meese said the administration was "pursuing a number of legal avenues within the jurisdiction of the Justice Department" but he would neither confirm nor deny published reports that the administration was considering a plan to kidnap the hijackers.

State-run Beirut Radio announced last week the names of three Lebanese it said were the hijackers. But a Lebanese state prosecutor said the names were probably false.

Secretary of State George Shultz said he knows the identities of two of the hijackers, but Mr. Reap would not say whether they corresponded to those issued by Beirut Radio.

Mr. Shultz, in the latest U.S. warning, said this week Washington would take preemptive action to thwart what he called terrorist strikes.

"Those who are engaged in terrorism would be perhaps surprised if they knew how much we know about them and their activities," Mr. Shultz told reporters.

"I believe that as time unfolds we will see there are things that can be done," he added without elaborating.

But Mr. Reagan's former Secretary of State Alexander Haig has criticised the administration's "ineffectual and incoherent" policy, charging that reluctance to use force "condemns us to paralysis".

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EXPATRIATE MEETING: Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Assem (centre), Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh (second from right), Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibbu Zaid (left), Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali (to Mr. Assem's right), Labour and Social Development Minister

## Medical checks of 100 Lebanese POWs reveal they were tortured by Israelis

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — Medical checks of some 100 Lebanese detainees recently freed by Israel in exchange for American hijack hostages established they were physically and mentally tortured by their jailers, a Lebanese doctor who examined them said Saturday.

One of the prisoners was suffering from leprosy, and the doctor told an Associated Press reporter after the examinations at the American University of Beirut (AUB) he probably contracted the disease while held in Israel's Adit Detention Camp. There was no immediate way to independently verify the reports.

Dr. Maarouf Amin Hammoud, the physician who supervised the checks, said there were cases of "broken bones, lung and genital organ infections, fungus infections, psychological disturbances as well as one case of leprosy."

He said most of the prisoners, who were freed and sent home to Lebanon on July 3, bore scars and bruises of physical abuse.

"Almost all have psychological problems, because of torture," said Dr. Hammoud.

He said "30 per cent of the more than 100 who showed up for the check-ups were found fit."

Three hundred mainly Shi'ite Muslim detainees originally from South Lebanon were released from the Adit camp three days after the last 39 American hostages taken from a hijacked TWA plane were freed in Beirut by Shi'ite captors.

More than 400 others remain in

Attit, although the Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia which arranged the agreement called for the release of all Lebanese prisoners. Both the United States and Israel denied there was any deal involved.

The Americans were set free after President Ronald Reagan appealed to Syrian President Hafez Assad to intervene.

Dr. Hammoud said 3 men suffered "broken bones, mainly limbs, because of physical torture. They were beaten up."

He said he could not tell how many suffered from infections, pending final test results available next week.

Dr. Hammoud, a full-time Lebanese physician at AUB, spoke to this reporter in the presence of laboratory technicians and nurses, who were handing him preliminary results of blood, urine and stool tests.

The check-up was financed by the South Lebanon Fund, a charity established during Israel's three-year occupation of the southern part of the country to extend financial and technical assistance to victims of the invasion.

South Lebanon was devastated by the invasion. Many of its inhabitants, who are mainly Shi'ite Muslim, lost their homes or members of their families.

The patients — gathered at the hospital's laboratory, X-ray rooms or in other waiting lounges — said they caught their illness during detention. An Associated Press reporter who learned from hospital staff they were being examined was allowed to freely

interview with ex-detainees.

The men said they responded to an appeal on a radio news cast by the South Lebanon Fund charity urging them to seek free medical checks at the hospital. Lebanon's biggest.

Abdul Karim Khalife, 21, from the southern village of Sarafand, said he was imprisoned for 14 months. He said he was forced "to sit on a chair for one whole month with a bag over my head. If I fell asleep one of the soldiers would come to wake me up."

The only time he was allowed to move was to eat or go to the lavatory, he said.

Hussein Jamil Kassim, 20, from the village of Bour Rahal, said he once bit into a cucumber "and found a blade was stuck in it. It narrowly missed my lips and tongue." Other prisoners spoke of finding blades in cucumbers.

The prisoners said they were slapped, beaten up, caned and whipped and forced to stand in the nude in the open air for lengthy hours.

Hassan Ali Batgik, who described detention as "hell," said the men were captured by departing Israeli troops because they were suspected of being involved in commando attacks against the occupation troops. Most Israeli forces left South Lebanon after a three-year occupation last month.

Batgik said that despite his experience in Atlit he and his comrades are "all prepared to undertake more attacks against them (the Israelis) until they evacuate from our lands."

## Iranian president to run for second term

LONDON (R) — Iran's President Ali Khamenei will run for a second four-year term, the Iranian News Agency IRNA reported Saturday.

The agency, received in London, said Mr. Khamenei announced his candidacy in the Aug. 16 election during a Friday prayer meeting at Tehran University.

Fifteen people have now applied to be candidates, IRNA quoted Mustafa Tehrani, Interior Ministry director-general for elections, as saying.

The agency gave no names, but it said no parliamentary deputies or cabinet members had yet resigned their posts, a legal requirement for officials who wish to

be candidates.

The registration of applicants closes Sunday. The Council of Guardians, which ensures the Islamic orthodoxy of all Iranian legislation, will check the applicants' eligibility to be president and publish the approved list of candidates in about a week, IRNA said.

## Kyprianou draws support at anti-invasion rally

NICOSIA (Agencies) Some 40,000 Greek Cypriots have answered a call from President Spyros Kyprianou to protest against the division of Cyprus, police and official sources estimated.

Addressing the rally marking the eleventh anniversary of the Turkish invasion of Northern Cyprus, Mr. Kyprianou said that Turkish Cypriots did not want a federal solution in Cyprus.

"The Turkish side is using the idea of federation as a cloak under which to conceal a partitionist solution if it can," Mr. Kyprianou told the enthusiastic crowd cheering and chanting slogans under a sea of Greek and Cypriot flags.

"I am not exaggerating by sounding the alarm that Turkey has in mind not only to partition but, at a second stage, to take over the whole of Cyprus," Mr. Kyprianou said.

Cyprus has been divided since Turkey invaded and occupied the northern third of the island following a short-lived coup led by the military junta then ruling Greece.

An independent Turkish Cypriot state declared in the occupied north in 1983 has been recognised only by Turkey.

Left and right-wing opposition parties have censured Mr. Kyprianou in parliament over failed U.N.-sponsored talks with Turkish Cypriots aimed at reuniting Cyprus. They have called on him to resign, saying he has lost his mandate to negotiate.

But political analysts said Mr. Kyprianou Friday night demonstrated that he appeared to have massive support among ordinary Greek Cypriots for his policies, despite the power of a combined opposition.

Both the Communists Akel and the right-wing Rally parties failed to answer Mr. Kyprianou's call for a non-party demonstration, but did not actively oppose the rally.

Analysts said the big turnout vindicated Mr. Kyprianou's views, especially his insistence that all

Turkish troops had to be withdrawn before a solution in Cyprus was possible.

They said Mr. Kyprianou would now be in a stronger position in relation to other party leaders.

Eleven years ago Saturday, Turkish troops landed on the north coast of Cyprus and Turkish paratroopers floated down outside this divided capital as jet bombers silenced Greek Cypriot fortifications.

To the majority of Greek Cypriots they were invaders, violating the territorial integrity of a non-aligned, independent country.

To the minority Turkish Cypriots they were liberators, ending years of oppression under majority Greek rule. They have designated July 20 as "peace and liberation holiday," to be celebrated every year with parades, speeches and special cultural events.

Every year, a delegation arrives from Turkey to take part in the ceremonies. This time Turkish State Minister Abdullah Tenekci, Sedat Celanun, one of the leaders of the 1980 coup and now a member of the presidential council, and Admiral Emir Goksan from the Turkish Armed Forces, will represent their country.

Groups from Turkish state ballet, opera, theatre and folk dancing will perform in five different locations in a four-day extravaganza mostly free of charge.

Turkish troops took control of about 37 per cent of the island territory in the north for the ethnic Turks in Cyprus by the time hostilities ceased on Aug. 17, 1974.

About 200,000 Greek Cypriots fled south and 60,000 Turkish Cypriots moved north, leading to a complete population division in parallel the geographical split.

Eleven years later, centuries of both sides' view each other with suspicion over a no-man's land dividing line that runs from Lefkara in the west to Famagusta in the east, cutting through the capital of Nicosia.

## Former AMF directors to appear in UAE court

ABU DHABI (R) — The former president of the Arab Monetary Fund (AMF) and three colleagues have been summoned to answer criminal charges in an Abu Dhabi court, a source at the general prosecutor's office said Saturday.

Nether he nor the AMF would comment on the nature of the charges against Jawad Hashem, who directed the fund from 1977 to 1982, and three former finance directors.

A report by AMF accountants Ernst and Whinney published in the Arab press last year said unsound financial dealings during Mr. Hashem's tenure cost the fund at least \$40 million.

Recent newspaper reports in the United Arab Emirates said the AMF and the general prosecutor's office had filed suit against Mr. Hashem, former head of treasury Mohammad Mahdi Saleh Bahr Al Oulom and ex-finance directors Samir Fadhil Oun and Jalal Awhan Stephan.

All are Iraqi citizens. They were ordered to appear before the Abu Dhabi criminal court on Sept. 10, the prosecution source said.

The Ernst and Whinney report uncovered transfers of AMF funds to non-AMF accounts, unregistered trading in precious metals and other irregularities.

Current AMF President Said Al Ghobash has declined to comment on the matter.

The Abu Dhabi-based AMF was set up in 1977 along the lines of the International Monetary Fund to give balance of payments support to poorer Arab states.

Paid-up capital at the end of 1984 was 268.25 million Arab Accounting Dinars (\$82.1 million), which Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Algeria held the largest shares.

The fund's 1984 annual report, released last week, made no mention of the alleged financial irregularities.

# TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	BBC WORLD SERVICE
Tel: 773111-19	639, 720, 1413 GHz
<b>MAIN CHANNEL</b>	07:00 Newswest 07:30 Culture Workshop 07:45 Financial Review 07:55 Reflections 08:00 World News 08:00 24 Hours News Summary 08:30 Land of Song 08:45 Letter from America 09:00 Newswest 09:30 Jazz for the Asking 10:00 World News 10:09 24 Hours: News Summary 10:30 Hunger 10:50 10:50 News Programme 11:00 Reflections 11:15 The Pleasure's Yours 12:00 World News 12:09 British Press Review 12:15 Sports News 12:45 Tomorrow's Child 13:00 News Summary 13:15 From 13:15 From Our Correspondent 13:30 Religious Service 14:00 World News 14:09 News About Britain 14:15 From Our Own Correspondent 14:30 Baker's Half Done 15:00 News Summary: Play of the Week 16:00 World News 16:09 24 Hours: News Summary 16:30 Fried Eggs Are 16:45 The Tony Mays Request Show 17:00 News Summary 17:30 Sports Special 18:00 World News 18:15 Concert Hall 18:40 Sports Special 19:00 World News 19:09 Commentary 19:15 The Liberated Mail 19:45 Letter from America 20:00 World News 20:09 Sports Round-up 20:15 Newswest 21:30 Fromnate Concerts 21:50 Classical Concert 22:30 News Summary 23:00 World News 23:09 24 Hours: News Summary 23:30 Sunday Half-Hour 24:00 News Summary: Short Story 00:15 The Pleasure's Yours 01:00 World News 01:09 Letter from America 01:30 Financial News 01:40 Reflections 01:45 Sports Round-up 02:00 World News: Commentary 02:15 Letter from America 02:30 The Liberated Mail

FOREIGN CHANNEL	RADIO JORDAN
17:30 French Variete	855 KHz. AM & 99 KHz. FM
19:00 News in French	& partly on 95.60 KHz. SW
19:15 Les demours de amtes 50	Tel: 774111-19
19:30 News in Hebrew	07:00 Light Music
20:00 News in Arabic	07:30 Newswest
20:30 Roldia	08:00 Morning Show
21:00 River Journeys	08:30 News Summary
22:00 A special programme on the Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation	09:00 Pop Session
	10:00 News Summary
	10:30 Pop Session
	11:00 News Summary
	11:30 Pop Session
	12:00 News Summary
	12:30 Pop Session
	13:00 News Summary
	13:30 Pop Session
	14:00 News Bulletin
	14:30 Instrumentals
	15:00 Science Report
	15:30 Concert Hour
	16:00 News Summary
	16:30 Instrumentals
	17:00 Old Favourites
	17:30 "Listeners' Choice"
	18:00 News Summary
	18:30 Jazz Hour
	19:00 Newswest
	19:30 Date with a Star
	20:00 Evening Show
	21:00 News Summary
	21:45 Evening Show Contd.
	22:00 News Summary
	22:30 Evening Show Contd.
	23:00 News Summary
	23:57 News Headline
	24:00 Close down

# WHAT'S GOING ON

## TODAY'S EVENTS

## CIRCUS

\* Hungarian circus at Hussein Youth City, 2 performances a day.

\* Italian circus. Between 6th and 7th Circle near Jordan Electricity Authority.

## JERASH FESTIVAL

Sunday, July 21, 1985

6:00-6:30 Jordanian Army Band

6:30-7:30 Jordanian "Dubke" & Songs

9:45-10:45 "Spontaneous Art" Folk Troupe — Egypt

South Theatre

7:45-9:45 "Al-Wazir Al-Ashiq" — Arabic Play (JD 2)

Arable Play (JD 2)

11:00-12:30 "Sind" Folk Troupe — USSR (JD 2)

Armenia Stage

6:30-7:30 The Pope-Petrovskaya Duet — Canada (JD 2)

8:15-9:45 Arabic Poetry — Session 9 (Free)

10:30-12:00 "Makmar" Music Band — Iraq (JD 2)

Sound & Light Theatre

6:15-7:30 "Ya Ammi" — Arabic Musical Play for Children (250 fls)

8:15-9:30 "A Flock of Wild Geese" — French Marionettes Show (250 fls)

10:30-12:30 "Ice Roads" Band — Jordan (JD 1)

Colonnade Theatre

7:30-8:00 Jordanian Army Band

9:45-10:15 Yarmouk University "Dubke" Troupe

Zeus Vault

Soviet Cultural Centre	644203
Spanish Cultural Centre	620409
Turkish Cultural Centre	639777
Hays Arts Centre	665195
Hussein Youth City	667186
Y.W.C.A.	641793
Y.W.M.A.	664251
Amman Municipal Library	637111
University of Jordan Library	843555

## SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club, Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 130 p.m.

Lions Philadelpia Club, Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7.30 p.m.

Philadelphian Rotary Club, Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club, Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club, Jabbal Amman, Eighth Circle, Tel: 81261, 981410.

## CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic)

Jabbal Amman, tel. 624590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic)

Jabbal Amman, 637440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic)

Jabbal Amman, 661737.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox)

Jabbal Amman, 623541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer)

Jabbal Amman, 678906.

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 775261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox)

Ashrafieh, 771751.

Amman International Church (Inter-denominational)

# FOR THE TRAVELLER

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the (Queen Alia International Airport, tel. 08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.

## ARRIVALS

10:15 ..... Agaba (RJ)

10:20 ..... Berlin, Lamma (IF)

10:30 ..... Kuwait (RJ)

10:40 ..... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)

10:40 ..... Cairo (RJ)

10:40 ..... Jeddah (RJ)

10:50 ..... Doha, Bahrain (RJ)

11:45 ..... Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)

13:15 ..... Abu Dhabi, Doha (GF)

14:05 ..... Cairo (MS)

14:35 ..... Kuwait (KU)

15:30 ..... Tripoli, Lamma (LV)

17:15 ..... Baghdad (IA)

18:15 ..... Agaba (RJ)

18:15 ..... Beirut (MEA)

18:15 ..... New York, Amsterdam (RJ)

18:15 ..... Paris, Amsterdam (RJ)

18:30 ..... Kuwait (RJ)

18:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)

18:35 ..... Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)

19:40 ..... Athens (RJ)

# QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the (Queen Alia International Airport, tel. 08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.

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18:15 ..... Agaba (RJ)

18:15 ..... Beirut (MEA)

18:15 ..... New York, Amsterdam (RJ)

18:15 ..... Paris, Amsterdam (RJ)

18:30 ..... Kuwait (RJ)

18:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)

18:35 ..... Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)

19:40 ..... Athens (RJ)

# MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Agaba port:

Capri Eagle

Al Zahra

Kaga Mera

Zamia Kleckin

Red Medin

Amin Kavar and Sons Company, Tel: 622324-9 at your service.

## WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be normal summer, with northerly moderate winds. In Agaba winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm.

Low/high temperature in deg.C

Amman ..... 17/30

Agaba ..... 24/39

Desert ..... 18/34

Jordan Valley ..... 22/38

Yesterday's high temperatures:

Amman 30, Agaba 38. Humidity ranges:

Agaba 22 per cent, Agaba 17 per cent.

# USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

## EMERGENCIES

Amman governorate ..... 891228

Amman civil defence ..... 188, 199

Civil Defence Irbid ..... 271293, 273131

Civil Defence Jerash ..... 770733

Ambulance ..... 193, 775111

Amman downtown fire brigade ..... 198

First aid ..... 630341

Blood bank ..... 778303

Civil Defence rescue ..... 661111

Fire headquarters ..... 622090-9

Police rescue ..... 192, 621111, 637777

Police headquarters ..... 639101

Traffic police ..... 8963901

Electric Power Co. 636381/4, 624881

Municipal water complaints ..... 771258

Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 5330360

## HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre ..... 813813/32

Khalid Maternity, J. Amman ..... 642816/6

Akileh Maternity, J. Amman ..... 642441/2

Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 642362

Madhat, J. Amman ..... 636140

Shamsani Hospital ..... 669131

## NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:

Dr. Ali Asad ..... 897919

Dr. Youssef Smeiri ..... 821311

Grand Amman pharmacy ..... 624051

Nahrallah pharmacy ..... 623672

Khalid pharmacy ..... 896601

Safa pharmacy ..... 774054

Na'im pharmacy ..... 772310

TAXIS:

Shamsani taxi ..... 665294

Asim taxi ..... 844503

Mihyar taxi ..... 644574

Amman taxi ..... 656424

Taj taxi ..... 774191

## IRBID:

Dr. Lawrence Badr ..... 243338

Bashir pharmacy ..... 243743

## ZARQA:

Dr. Izzadin Shilbayeh ..... (—)

Al Juleib pharmacy ..... (—)

## GENERAL

Jordan Television ..... 773111/19

Radio Jordan ..... 774111/19

## MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fls per kg.

Apple (local) ..... 260 / 200

Apple (American) ..... 350 / 280

Apricot ..... 400 / 400

Banana ..... 280 / 240

Banana (Mukammal) ..... 240 / 210

Beans ..... 250 / 200

Cabbage ..... 100 / 70

Carrot ..... 150 / 120

Cauliflower ..... 190 / 150

Cucumber (large) ..... 90 / 60

Cucumber (small) ..... 150 / 120

Eggplant (large) ..... 80 / 50

Eggplant (small) ..... 150 / 100

Garlic (without leaves) ..... 350 / 300

Lemon (yellow) ..... 420 / 380

Melion ..... 100 / 70

Marrow (large) ..... 90 / 60

Marrow (small) ..... 170 / 140

Onion (dry) ..... 120 / 90

Parsley ..... 70 / 70

Parsley (American) ..... 480 / 440

Pepper (sweet) ..... 180 / 140



## Majali briefs Australian speaker on peace efforts

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahhab Al Majali has affirmed Jordan's keenness to establish a just and comprehensive peace in the region within the framework of an international peace conference. Mr. Majali was speaking to visiting Australian Parliament Speaker Henry Jenkins Saturday in the presence of Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Hazem Nusseibeh and Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs Sami Jodeh.

The two sides also discussed the latest developments in the Middle East situation and the efforts Jordan is making to bring about a

comprehensive and just settlement for the Middle East crisis through the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Mr. Jenkins stressed his country's concern for the necessity for establishing peace in the Middle East and expressed his country's appreciation for Jordan's peace efforts and Australia's support for the Jordanian-Palestinian accord.

He also condemned the acquisition of land by force and called for finding a solution to the Palestinian cause in accordance with United Nations Security Council resolutions.

## Arab unions begin talks on economic integration

AMMAN (Petra) — Specialised Arab unions opened their 13th annual meeting Saturday at the Arab Land Transport Union headquarters here. The meetings will discuss ways of bolstering Arab economic integration. Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Secretary General Mahdi Al Obeidi said in the opening speech of the meetings that the meeting is an embodiment of joint coordination and cooperation among all the institutions supporting joint Arab economic action through Arab integration and economic unity. He added that there are several approaches to achieve Arab coordination and economic integration at the national and pan-Arab levels.

The setting up of specialised Arab unions in general aims to promote and develop marketing and production strategies between member and non-member companies and institutions in these unions, Mr. Obeidi continued. This is being done through conducting economic studies and statistics to draw up policies which

are capable of achieving economic integration for that sector, the CAEU secretary general added.

He also called on the officials of these unions to study the conditions of these unions and the problems and obstacles facing them in view of the world economic situation and its impacts on the Arab economy.

Also speaking at the meeting was the secretary general of the Arab Land Transport Union Abdullah Dhmour who expressed hope that the participating delegations would reach defined decisions and recommendations to support the progress of specialised Arab unions. He said that these Arab bodies are endeavouring to achieve their goals despite the limited capabilities available.

Among the topics to be discussed by the participants during the two-day meetings are reports on the achievements of these unions and the problems facing them. The meetings will also propose joint Arab projects to support the integration of Arab economies.

## Public safety team inspects Zarqa factories, companies

ZARQA (Petra) — The head and members of the Zarqa Public Safety Committee Saturday toured the Zarqa Valley and inspected factories and companies established in the area to ensure their compliance with health and public safety regulations.

Many verbal and written warnings in addition to fines were issued to a number of establishments which violated regulations. The committee's head called on owners of factories to adhere to health regulations, to ensure environmental cleanliness and to stop leaking polluted wastewater into the valley.

Meanwhile, the Zarqa Agriculture Department fined five farmers for violating the agricultural patterns regulation by not keeping to the terms of their licenses.

The Zarqa Agriculture Department director said that the area licensed for tomato growing in the Zarqa region amounts to 3,281 dunums while the area allocated for cucumbers is 1,452 dunums.

## Committee concludes meetings

(Continued from page 1) destroying the geographical and demographic unity of the occupied land, and supporting housing projects in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and extending support to a number of industrial and agricultural institutions facing the danger of liquidation.

The committee also reviewed the financial position of the steadfastness Support Fund which faces an accumulated deficit of JD 20 million. The committee attributed this deficit to the failure on the part of some Arab countries to meet their financial obligations to the fund.

The fund has received JD 126.71 million during the period

from 1979 to June 30, 1985, while the allocations amounted to JD 146.44 million, leaving a deficit of about JD 20 million.

Heading the Jordanian side to the meetings was Minister of Interior Hassan Al Kayed, while the Palestinian side was headed by Deputy Military Commander of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Khalil Al Wazir.

The meetings were attended by Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Taher Kana'an, Minister of Aqwaq and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat, Bishop Elia Khouri, member of the PLO Executive Committee and the head of the PLO's occupied Homeland Affairs Department.

## A lighter note from Malek Madhi's band

By Jean Claude Elias  
Special to the Jordan Times

JERASH — Jordanian singer Malek Madhi, accompanied by the "Lights Band" was a popular attraction at the Fourth Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts.

The band, comprising five musicians on keyboard, guitar, bass guitar, drums and oriental percussion, first opened the show without Malek Madhi, with a few light songs from the current Western pop repertoire, including the famous "Self-Control" by Laura Branigan and even a song by Julio Iglesias. But this was obviously not the band's best style, although the audience in the fully-booked theatre was already singing along and seemed ready to participate in the musical evening.

Then Malek Madhi entered and the intensity of the applause showed how popular the singer is. Tall, handsome, well dressed and smiling, Malek Madhi is a typical Arab music "crooner". His songs belong to the world of folk and popular Arab music. Songs that everybody would easily learn and sing along at many occasions such as wedding parties for instance. Songs with light, witty lyrics about love, life in a village and the daily problems of ordinary people. Malek Madhi has a warm, soft



and well balanced voice. He knows how to take the best out of the Arabic words by using their vocal flexibility in order to give them more meaning, more dynamism and more rhythm. He also knows how to talk to an audience. Mostly Arabs, many of those who came to listen to Malek Madhi were from neighbouring countries.

The band, following the general trend, was using modern, electric and electronic — even a synthesizer — instruments to play Arab music. Although no criteria would forbid such a practice, the integration of these instruments in Arab music is difficult and does not always lead to successful results.

The atmosphere of the performance was in harmony with the festival's one — popular. At the end of the show many young people went on the stage to touch Malek Madhi, to shake hands or even to their photograph taken with him.



REGENT VISITS ABDULLAH'S TOMB: His Highness Prince Abdullah bin Al Hussein, the Regent, Saturday prays at the tomb of the late King Abdullah II Al Hussein, founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Also visiting the tomb were Prince Talal bin Mohammad and Royal family members, the deputy prime minister, cabinet members, chief of the Royal court, the court minister, the chief Islamic justice and Muslim ulamas, the Amman mayor, the chief of staff, directors of public security, civil defence and intelligence department (Petra photo)

## Workshop discusses \$6.2m TV series

By Ahmad Kreishan  
Petra

AMMAN — A three-day workshop on the production of a \$6.2 million television series for teaching reading opened at the Regency Palace Hotel in Amman Saturday.

Addressing the participants, Mr. Tareq Masarweh, the director general of the Jordanian Company for Television, Radio and Cinema Production, said he hoped that a television programme designed for children in the Arab World would be produced.

Chairman of the workshop, Dr. Mohammad Hassan Ibrahim, head of the languages section at the University of Jordan, reviewed the workshop's agenda and the results of the first workshop which was held in New York nearly two weeks ago.

Participants reviewed the objectives of the proposed working paper for the production of television programmes aimed at applying a number of methods in teaching reading through television, one of the non-institutional media which can be best utilised for enriching school curricula. The programme, the paper said, is designed to strengthen and enrich the linguistic abilities among Arab students through stressing the need for building skills and developing successful strategies to deal with classical Arabic language in its written form.

The paper pointed out that the programme, while concentrating on reading, will also try to relate reading to other school subjects because reading is a prerequisite for success in other subjects, the paper added.

The programme is not targeted at a specific Arab country or a group of Arab countries but will try to be useful for all Arab countries through applying a number of procedures, including the recruitment of academic advisers from a number of Arab countries, the paper pointed out.

Director of Production Ziad Fariz said the programme was not designed to be a copy of the American programme. On the contrary, he said, it will be an original Arab programme which depicts real life situations of the Arabs.

In an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Masarweh said the workshop aims to review the educational subjects to be included in the proposed TV programme which has been titled "The Springs".

He added that a number of specialised academics from the University of Jordan, the Ministry of Education in addition to a number of Arab lecturers from American universities have taken part in drawing up the preliminary guidelines for the project.

The company will produce five experimental episodes, including 65 lessons during the next few months and these episodes will be shown throughout the Arab World to assess children's responses to this programme, Mr. Masarweh said.

The programme will be completed and ready for showing in full at the beginning of 1987, he said. The programme, he added, is co-financed by the Jordanian Government, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and Jordan Television.

Taking part in the workshop are educationalists and information experts from Egypt, Arab Yemen Republic, Morocco, Tunisia, the United States and Jordan.

## Panorama of American music, dance delights Jerash Festival audiences

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

JERASH — "From America, With Love" is a musical event crowning a big star at the Jerash Festival as American students from the Utah-based Brigham Young University took to the stage in a lively performance of music, song and dance.

The huge well-preserved South Theatre, the largest theatre at the City of Jerash, was almost close to being full and from the moment the group stepped on the stage and started their lively show, the audience joined in with enthusiasm and rewarded the cast of 40 with applause at the end of their high-quality performance.

Composed of non-stop singing and dancing and bright costumes and rich costumes, the polished performance reached professional heights as the young university students took the audience through a whole panorama of American music and song with perfect showmanship and precision.

Their show was divided chronologically into 11 sections which covered the heritage of American culture from 1885 to the 1980s and carried a message of brotherhood, peace and hope.

The 1885 period was presented through the songs and dances of "How the West was Won", "American Hoedown" and the "Fancy Dance" which all incorporated stylised costumes. "Join the Circus" and "Come follow the band" turned the stage into a lively platform with clown-like clothes and circus activities of colourful balloons and ballet dances all of which impressed the audience. A special effect in the circus show was the still walker in long striped trousers.

1900, the turn of the century, and the platform and down stage were filled with dancers dancing the waltz at a ball. Some of the dancers joined in with a three-member band who were playing on electric guitar, piano and drums and singing.

**Foxtrots and flappers**

The 1913 foxtrot dance, named after a famous American comedian Herby Fox and America's number one dance at that time was presented by six elegant men in black tuxedos and six beautiful women in long red dresses which swept the floor. In their Charleston dance, representing 1923, the group in their flapper outfits presented a charming display.

Ginger Rogers dancing with Fred Astaire created the famous 1930 dance "Posin" and inspired the 16 female and male dancers, in a mixture of black suits and pink glittering, chiffon dresses to present their excellent version of this stylish number.

Later, American service men, in their military khaki outfits and the girls in their short, black or red dresses danced to the famous song



Playful fun at the beach, music and dance from Brigham Young University

"Boogie Woogie Bugle Boy" with acrobatic and physical movements. Rock'n'roll movements then followed the 1950's favourite — the Polka. Immigrants into the U.S. inspired the group to present a mixture of Bavarian dances which were a result of cultural interaction between immigrants and Americans and their dance "step in time" was a direct interpretation of the 1960 immigrant influence.

Modern dance, a truly American dance depending on wit and humour, was presented in their "Crutch Dance", following New York city rhythms. Dancers on crutches and in phosphoric leotards and costumes starred in the original dance.

**Into the eighties**

The 1980's period of America was presented through an inspired song — "Memories" which was a song the play "Cats" which starred on Broadway for two years. Songs by Kenny Rogers, the famous American Country and Western music singer were part of their programme as well as the renowned fast song "City Lights" got the audience moving. The songs which brought the house down were the two Arabic songs which were sung at the end of their show.

"Zourouni Kullu Sama Marrah", which is accredited to Dalida, a famous Egyptian singer, and "Salmah Ya Salmah", originally sung by Lebanese singer Fairouz were sung in an Arabic-American accent by a young member of the group and the delight of the audience rose to a climax as they joined in with the Americans, drawing the group closer to their audience.

For the past decade, the Brigham young students have been combining bright costumes, lively song and dance and non-stop energy to spread the message of friendship and brotherhood to reach more than 25 million people. Their success stems from the fact that they believe in what they sing and their true belief is that all men

## Masri outlines Jordan's foreign policy to expatriates' conference

Foreign minister explains political stands on

Feb. 11 accord, ties with Egypt and Arab unity

By Sa'ad G. Hattar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri Saturday presented a political paper to the first conference of Jordanian expatriates outlining Jordan's foreign policy on Arab and international fronts and detailing Jordan's efforts for a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

Mr. Masri explained Jordanian-Arab relations in general, the resumption of Jordanian-Egyptian diplomatic relations in 1984 and the "historic ties binding the Jordanians and Palestinians." Mr. Masri also presented a historical prologue on Jordan since the Great Arab Revolt at the beginning of the century.

Mr. Masri also briefed the conference on the Feb. 11 Jordanian-Palestinian accord which, he said, enshrines United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338 and emanates from decisions adopted at the 1982 Fez Arab summit and international legitimacy.

"The Feb. 11 agreement is based on essential principles which aim at ending the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories on the basis of exchanging land for peace," he said. "It is also based on Arab and international resolutions related to the Palestinian question and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people," Mr. Masri said.

He said the Jordanian political stand is based on the necessity of involving the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in the peace process because of its role as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and the necessity of guaranteeing the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people through a confederal Jordanian-Palestinian state. Jordan believes that a peace settlement should be reached through an international conference, under U.N. auspices with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO.

Mr. Masri also spoke of His Majesty King Hussein's visit to the United States in last May when the King informed the U.S. on the joint Jordan-PLO stand towards the Middle East conflict.

Referring to Jordan's decision to resume diplomatic relations with Egypt after a seven-year pan-Arab political and diplomatic boycott of Cairo, Mr. Masri said that the isolation of Egypt from the Arab World had only resulted in further schisms in Arab ranks.

"This situation was reflected in more oppression by Israel or the Arab inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 and further expansion of Israeli settlements in the West Bank," he said.

"All these developments prompted Jordan to change its stand and normalise relations with Egypt," he said. "Egypt is a major political and military power in the area and is indispensable to the Arab World."

Ever since Hosni Mubarak took over as president, Egypt has been showing its pan-Arab commitment and changing its attitude towards Israel, Mr. Masri said.

He pointed out that Egypt recalled its ambassador from Israel in the wake of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 and strongly condemned the invasion. Egypt also ceased media attacks against other Arab states, he noted.

President Mubarak made any meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres conditional on total Israeli withdrawal from South Lebanon and concrete moves to solve the Palestinian question," Mr. Masri pointed out.

Moreover, Egypt has provided Iraq with large military aid in the five year Iran-Iraq conflict, Mr. Masri said, adding that Egypt has a long record in international efforts

calling on Israel to recognise the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people as a prelude to bringing about a just and durable peace in the region.

Turning to Jordanian-Arab relations, Mr. Masri said Jordan has always opted for coordination with other Arab countries at international forums for a unified pan-Arab stand regarding all aspects of Arab interests.

**Open debates**  
Following the foreign minister's briefing, the conference started debates over the working paper. Speakers lauded the Jordanian policy and made remarks and inquiries about particular points pertaining to the Feb. 11 accord and the connection between expatriates and their homeland.

Bader Momani, who lives in Kuwait, asked whether Jordan's stand is permanent or would it yield to political changes in the international arena. Mr. Masri replied that Jordan's stand "is very clear and remains unchanged ever since it accepted U.N. Resolution 242 in 1967."

George Ayyoub Nasser, who has been living in the U.S. since 1972, citing the old Arabic proverb, "strike the iron while it is hot," and suggested that each one of the conference participants sends a letter to U.S. President Ronald Reagan urging him to support the peace process.

Mr. Nasser, who said he named his grandson after Jordan, said the American public has only recently begun to understand the Arab perspective of the conflict. "Ever since I have been in the U.S., I was aware of the overwhelming Israeli propaganda in the American press," Mr. Nasser said and called for stepped up Arab efforts to convey the real picture of the Middle East conflict.

Some expatriates requested the Jordanian government to issue a regulation allowing expatriates to hold dual nationalities — Jordanian as well as of the country where they live and work.

Labour and Social Development Minister Khaled Haj Hassan told them that the issue was under discussion and said he hoped that a regulation would be issued soon.

## First expatriate conference opens

(Continued from page 1)

introducing available investment opportunities in Jordan and means of investing their funds in a proper manner to ensure them with a reasonable income," the minister said.

Such investment, the minister said, will also provide working opportunities for Jordanian manpower work abroad to return and work in their country and it will also support the national development plans which have for the past years been carried out successfully. Praising the merits of Jordanian expatriates, Mr. Haj Hassan said: "Labour force reports from all over the world have described Jordanian labourers as very efficient, honest, hard-working and reliable."

The most important working paper, Mr. Haj Hassan added, dealt with Jordan's efforts in confronting the challenges arising in the area and the country's role in finding a just and peaceful solution to the Palestine cause.

The minister, who also is chairman of the conference's preparatory committee, thanked King Hussein for his efforts in securing a successful conference and for patronising the event.

On behalf of all the expatriates, Mr. Amin Khaled presented King Hussein with the expatriate's shield, a silver plate with the conference's motto engraved on it, which was handed over to Mr. Jassem.

Inside the Palace of Culture, ten banners welcoming the expatriates home were placed and signed by the Housing Bank, the Ministry of Labour, the Social Security Corporation, the Islamic Bank and Al Hussein Youth City administration. Some of the banners read "Jordan's ambassadors abroad are welcomed back to their country," "Wishing you a successful conference" or "the country is proud of your achievements".

Five working papers will be discussed during the four-day conference which aims to learn more about expatriate's expectations, needs, demands, their standard of living, labour situation and problems encountered abroad.

The conference was also designed to introduce expatriates to the various investment facilities Jordan has to offer as well as giving the participants an insight into new job opportunities abroad for Jordanians, especially students.

The conference, which is organised by the Ministry of Labour, is in response to requests made by Jordanian government officials to explore all issues impeding the estimated 800,000 Jordanian workers, businessmen, students and their families from returning to their homeland.

A political paper, which was presented in their afternoon session, contained vital information "which expatriates did not totally know" said one of the expatriates. The paper discussed Jordan's position on different political issues with emphasis on the Palestine problem.

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# Jordan Times

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## Small but important step

THE U.S. rebuke to Israel over the dialogue with the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation may be dismissed as part of the political game that the Reagan administration is playing with Shimon Peres' "national unity" government on the question of peace in the Middle East. But whatever it may be, this new development in U.S.-Israeli relations must not be taken lightly by political pundits here and elsewhere. If the U.S. cannot and will not stand up to Israeli obstructionism and rejectionism over the simple issue of whom it may speak to and deal with among Palestinians, how can Washington ever be expected to press ahead with tackling the more difficult and thornier obstacles that lie ahead in the path of Middle East peace?

The U.S. not only realises that it is its "own" decision to open a dialogue with Jordanians and Palestinians. It must also be fully aware that Israel is needlessly creating further hurdles to prevent real progress from being made to arrive at a just and honourable settlement to the Palestinian problem. The Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the PLO has opened up a genuine and historic opportunity for achieving peace in the region, and no one, including Israel, can afford to let this chance slip by while nothing is done about it.

If the peace process is to prosper and continue, the Americans, more than anybody else, have to give it the momentum that it so badly needs for sustenance. In our opinion, they have taken an important decision to do just that by telling Israel off on this very basic point of opening the envisaged dialogue with the joint Jordanian-Palestinian team. It is our hope therefore that efforts will continue in the same vein until a meaningful process, in which all parties concerned in the conflict participate, can start and progress. After all, and as the U.S. well knows, peace in the region cannot and will not be attained solely on meeting Israel's implacable self-righteousness and impossible demands.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Rai: Moscow remains unshaken

WE ARE satisfied to hear the Soviet Union denying reports about alleged Soviet consent to allow Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel in exchange for restoration of diplomatic ties between Israel and the Soviet Union.

Israel's mass media had spread rumours about the alleged deal between the Israeli and Soviet ambassadors in Paris and said that the Soviet envoy has expressed regret for the severing of ties between the two sides following the 1967 war. This propaganda made it clear that the Kremlin was moving the ground for a resumption of diplomatic ties and that the Soviet Union was about to introduce changes in its Middle Eastern policies.

Moscow was quick to deny these allegations and these rumours and said that any resumption of ties depends on Israel changing its aggressive policies and accepting peace. This Soviet stand increases the belief that Moscow is first concerned to see a just and durable solution to the Middle East question and then would consider resuming relations with the Zionist state.

#### Al Dustour: Expatriates expect a lot

THE FIRST conference of Jordanian expatriates opens in Amman Saturday and hundreds of Jordanians employed abroad are expected to take part in discussion concerning their own future and the prospects of work here and abroad and other issues of concern both to them and to their country. The expatriates attending the conference came to Amman full of hope, and expecting to return to countries where they are employed carrying with them recommendations and resolutions that can help solve part of their problems and help them decide on their investments and their future settlements.

The different working papers to be reviewed by the participants in the five-day conference present the problems which the expatriates encounter abroad and at home and suggests solutions. They cover details about the rights of these expatriates to education for their children housing, investments and the issue of absorbing them upon their return to settle in Jordan.

There are a lot of problems that need discussion and solution and the five days are clearly not enough for discussing everything of concern and therefore it will be a good idea for the conference to set up a follow up committee to pursue contacts and serve as liaison committee. But what the expatriates should know now is that any investments in Jordan are bound to build a strong economy for a country to which they will eventually return to settle permanently.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Serving Jordan in and out

THE CONFERENCE of expatriates opening in Amman Saturday can serve as a stage in the continuing interaction and cooperation between the motherland and the Jordanian citizens employed abroad. The conference can serve as a forum for orienting the expatriates on their country's economic and social development and so encourage these expatriates to extend a hand to their country and increase their investments here.

The conference is a recognition by Jordan of the great role these expatriates play abroad and the great service they offer Jordan by strengthening ties with Arab states employing them and returning money to be invested in the country to help build a strong economy. The participants attending the conference are doing another good turn for their country by enhancing the ties between the citizens and the motherland.

Jordan takes pride in the great contribution these expatriates had offered and the sacrifice they are making for the future of their country.

## Sunday's Economic Pulse

# Scale of interest rates should be overhauled

THE SCALE of interest rates in Jordan is artificial. It defies simple economic logic as it is based on a sheer arbitrary judgement of the Central Bank.

Factors which normally determine the rates of interest are hardly applicable in Jordan. Supply and demand are ignored. This trend inevitably results in some economic distortions.

The rate of interest on credit varies according to the lender not the borrower. Housing loans cost 8.5 per cent per annum, if borrowed from the Housing Bank, but only five per cent per annum if extended by the Housing Corporation.

Loans to industrial and tourist projects cost 8.25 per cent per annum if provided by the Industrial Development Bank. The cost rises to nine per cent if the commercial banks were involved (commissions excluded).

If you want to finance agriculture, you have a choice of the Jordanian Cooperation Organisation, which will charge you eight per cent per annum, or Agricultural Credit

Corporation, which will charge you seven per cent per annum. The latter is also ready to lend short term for seasonal purposes, but at a higher interest rate than that charged on long term loans.

The quality of the borrower has no bearing on interest rates; on the contrary, syndicated commercial credit, guaranteed by the government and extended by commercial banks and financial companies, bears an interest rate higher than the rate applicable to unsecured overdraft.

The Central Bank of Jordan stands ready to issue advances to banks at 6.25 per cent. The banks in their turn lend the money at 10.5 per cent, or buy government guaranteed bonds yielding nine per cent returns tax free. Specialised lending institutions can borrow funds from the Central Bank at a rate as low as three to four per cent.

Looking at the recent past, we find that the interest rate in Jordan was in the order of 8.75 per cent when inflation rate was running at a double-digit figure. The real interest rate

was negative. The depositor was in fact required to pay a premium, to be passed on to borrowers. When the inflation rate dropped, the Central Bank decided to raise interest rates (Jordan Times, July 14, 1985).

The Jordanian dinar is pegged to the Special Drawing Rights (SDR). However, interest on the dinar was at one time less than two-thirds of the rate that the SDR commanded. This was a direct incentive to capital outflow.

The absence of logic in structuring the scale of interest rates reached a stage where banks were obliged to pay the same rate of interest on deposits, irrespective of whether the deposit was fixed for six months or five years. The result was naturally the absence of stable long-term deposits.

Competition is a taboo. All banks have to offer unified rates of interest to depositors, irrespective of the bank's temporary surplus or shortage of cash. On the other hand, banks were not allowed to charge different interest rates to different borrowers in order to reflect

the quality of the borrower and the level of risk involved in the financed activity.

During recent years, the private sector and entrepreneurs were complaining bitterly about shortage of liquidity and tightness in banking facilities. At the same time the Central Bank statistics showed a positive growth in liquidity and expansion of bank credit at much higher speed than the growth in gross domestic product.

The fact of the matter is that the complaints were justified and that the statistics were accurate. The riddle that reconciled the two indicators is that banks discovered that they could not charge higher interest rate to offset higher risk, and accordingly became reluctant to lend money to traders, contractors and industrialists. They shifted their credit facilities to public corporations, municipalities, large-scale projects which enjoy absolute guarantee of the government.

In this manner, the private sector, including higher-risk

trading, industry, construction, agriculture and tourism, was starving for liquidity while banks were concentrating on syndicated loans, bonds, and other forms of financing in favour of official and semi-official outfits which were less productive but also less risky.

This policy was effective in reallocating funds towards less efficient activities which took pride in saying that they did not aim to make profit.

No sufficient data is not available to measure the extent of economic distortions caused by that policy. But one can nevertheless be confident that bank lending facilities, covered by government guarantees, are on the rise, and could comprise no less than one third of the overall credit extended by the banking system.

There is no administrative cure to these distortions resulting from the determination of interest rate by decree. The only solution is to deregulate interest and leave it to float and reflect the realities of the market and the specific situation of each borrower. The Central

Bank will always be able to influence the scale of interest rates by using the instruments of monetary policy.

It is sometimes feared that floating interest rates will take the rates upwards. This assumption may or may not be true. If the equilibrium will not take place except at a higher level of interest rate, why should we prevent it by a compulsory pricing of interest?

Adopting fixed exchange rates and fixed interest rates at the same time has the effect of depriving the Jordanian economy of its necessary flexibility, and the ability to adjust according to changing circumstances locally and internationally. The adjustability is needed to reduce imbalances in our external payments, protect foreign exchange reserves and reduce distortion in the allocation of resources.

In a free market economy like ours, the scale of interest rates is in bad need of a major overhaul. Our monetary policy should change to be more compatible with the economic philosophy of the new government.

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

# Kahanists are gaining force as the Nazis did

By Peretz Kidron

Were Israel to hold elections now, the Kach movement of Rabbi Meir Kahane would treble its vote. According to recently-published polls, the militant rabbi who just managed to scrape into the Knesset in the 1984 elections, would now draw enough votes to ensure seats for two or three of his leading supporters. With such an outcome, Kach would emerge marginally better than did Adolf Hitler's Nazi party in the 1928 elections, just five years before it took power in Germany.

The historical parallel between Kach and the Nazis, drawn by Ornit Shabat in a long and well-researched article in "Ha'aretz", is not fortuitous. There is much about Kahane and his movement which recalls the most virulent manifestations of fascist racism. Having campaigned in the past for a law to ban sexual relations between Jewish women and non-Jewish men — with a five-year

mandatory sentence for any Gentile polluter of Jewish racial purity — Kahane continues to present his anti-Arab message as a panacea for all ills. Israel's economic difficulties would be met if the state stopped paying out welfare allowances to Arab families; unemployment would be solved if Jews were given preference in job allotment; above all, security problems would be removed if Israel were "debased" of the Arab "cancer".

Kahane delivers his message with the practised theatricality of the born demagogue. A tireless campaigner, he tours the country holding daily street-corner rallies where crowds, usually running into thousands, hear the militant rabbi whip himself up into a frenzy of racist rage. Commencing with his habitual greeting "Shalom to you, Jews!" (Arabs, whether or not present, are invariably referred to as "dogs") Kahane goes on to pour out his gospel of hatred, hacking it up with a stunning blend

of select quotations from Jewish scriptures and crude clowning.

The message is well-received. If there are no hecklers, it is not only due to the menacing presence of the yellow-shirted storm troopers who escort Kahane wherever he goes. "I say what you think!" is Kahane's reiterated claim, and its aptness is underscored by the enthusiastic cheers of his audience. In such an overheated atmosphere, vocal dissent would verge on the suicidal. In right-wing strongholds, Kahane is hailed as "the new Begin". In view of the general veneration for the elder statesman of Israeli nationalism, the comparison with the former prime minister is most flattering to Kahane; it is also most revealing about his propaganda techniques.

In recent years, Israeli politics have been strongly coloured by antagonism between "European" Ashkenazi Jews, and the Sephardim who hail from North Africa and the Middle East, with the latter complaining bitterly of

Ashkenazi hegemony. All the more untalented than the American-born Kahane, with his unmistakable Brooklyn accent, has succeeded in emulating the Polish-born Begin by becoming the darling of the Sephardi communities. Like Begin before him, Kahane plays skillfully on pent-up Sephardi resentments against the Ashkenazi establishment, deftly turning it against the predominantly Ashkenazi peace movement.

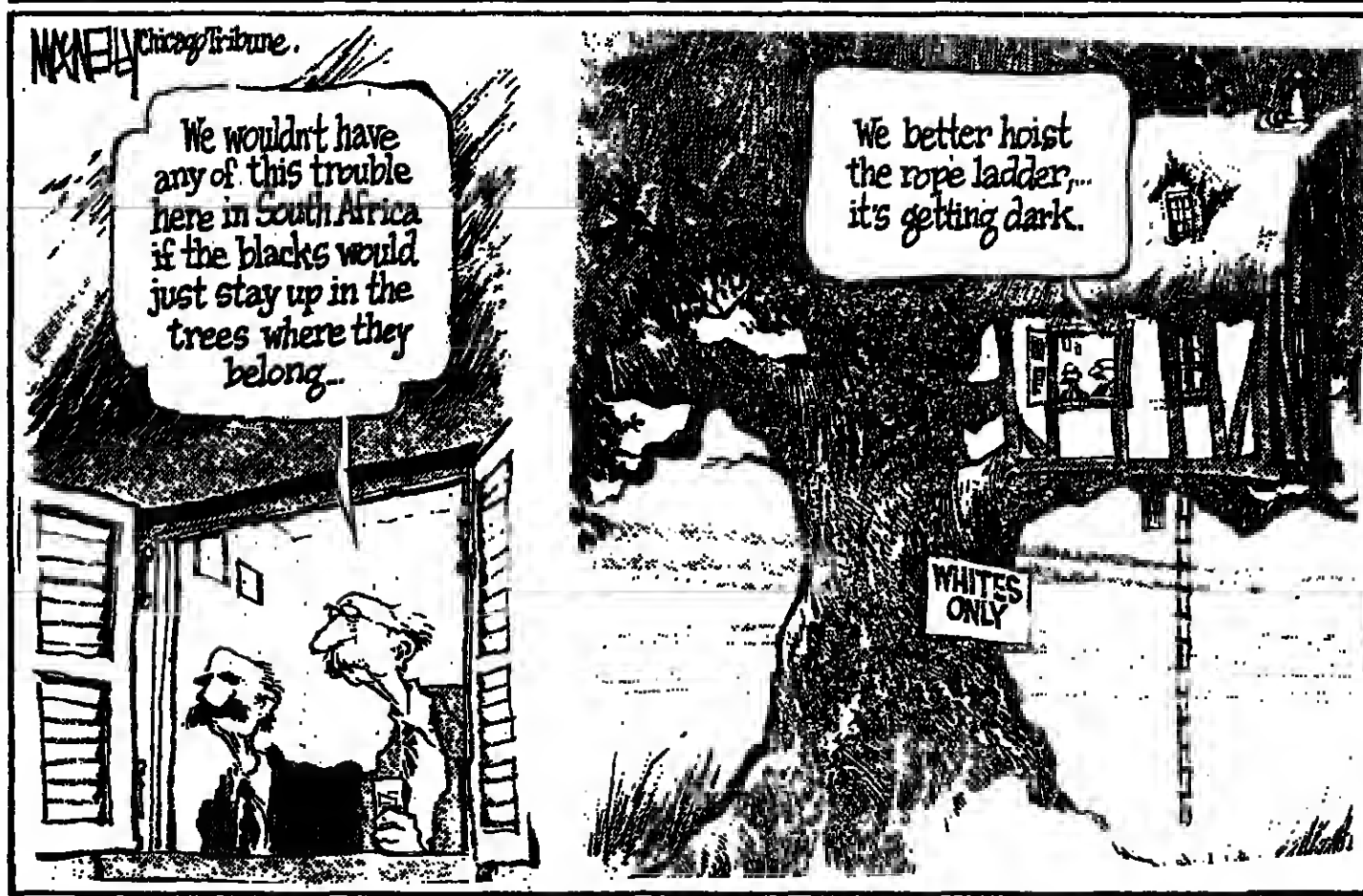
Israelis are increasingly frustrated by the apparent intractability of the "Arab problem"; in particular, they are dismayed by the inability of the political establishment to put paid, once and for all, to the Palestinian issue. Blame for the failure is shared by both political parties. For decades, Labour got away with simply ignoring the Palestinians (Golda Meir: "There is no such thing as a Palestinian people!"). Replacing Labour in office, the Likud attempted to solve the pro-

blem by military means, with the Lebanon war aimed primarily at destroying the Palestinians as a force to be reckoned with. Today, after three years of futile bloodshed, Israeli forces are leaving Lebanon, and the Palestinians remain, bloodied but unbowed, at the centre of the regional scene. The cautious feelings being put out by the Reagan administration for an understanding with the PLO provide graphic proof that the Palestinians remain a prime factor in any political equation.

Such an outcome inevitably affects underlying attitudes. With the resounding failure of traditional policies — whether the blind eye or the big stick — ordinary Israelis are increasingly polarised in their perception of the Palestinians. Many Israelis are prepared to come to terms with realities: a recent poll showed over 40 per cent willing to see their government negotiate with the Palestinian leaders. But while the desire for peace leads many Israelis to overcome traditional hatreds and resentments, other sections of the population refuse to surrender

ingrained prejudices. Young Israelis have been brought up to view the Palestinians as a mortal danger; while serving as prime minister in the mid-70s, the allegedly "realistic" Labour leader Yitzhak Rabin was in the habit of warning that "a Palestinian state marks the beginning of the end for Israel". Having been nourished on such alarmist sentiments, and faced with the refusal of the Palestinians to disappear from the scene, little wonder that so many Israelis are open to Kahane's racist extremism.

Kahane's "solution" is disarmingly simple: Israeli Arabs are to be stripped of their citizenship, and the entire Palestinian population — in pre-'67 Israel and the occupied territories — is to be loaded on trucks and shipped across the Jordanian border. The growing enthusiasm for Kahane's "final solution" holds out the chilling prospect that, in due form or another, it will increasingly be adopted by the more "respectable" sections of Israel's right wing. Therein lies the true danger posed by Kahane — Middle East International, London.



## S. Africa: Revolution is still unlikely

By Thomas Thomson

JOHANNESBURG — Anti-apartheid protests sweeping South Africa's black townships are likely to continue for the foreseeable future, but the threat of full-scale revolution against the country's white rulers is still remote, political analysts and security sources say.

About 500 people, all but two black, have died in 17 months of unrest in racially-segregated black townships, many as riot police and troops opened fire on crowds of blacks.

"Given the duration, intensity and geographic spread of the current unrest, the situation is probably more serious than during the riots of 1976," Mike Hough, director of Pretoria University's Strategic Studies Institute, said.

"This may be part of a revolutionary process but to say it is the start of a revolution is ridiculous," he added.

Senior South African security sources told Reuters that the current level of violence, with daily

petrol bombings, stonings and police retaliation with shotguns, rubber bullets and tear gas, would be the norm for the foreseeable future.

Protests were renewed in February last year when a black schoolgirl was run down by a riot police vehicle during a school disturbance at Atteridgeville black township near Pretoria.

The situation worsened last August during elections for Indian and coloured mixed-race houses of a new South African parliament, set up under a new constitution excluding the nation's 73 per cent black majority from any say in current government.

Natal University's Centre for Applied Social Sciences says in a study of the unrest: "Since mid-1984, election, student, worker and consumer boycotts and stay-at-home strikes have converged to form a multi-faceted pattern of endemic social unrest."

Sociologists list a wide range of grievances for the unrest, including the new constitution which they say focused black attention on their lack of power under apa-

theid racial segregation policies. Other factors include a deep economic recession which has hit blacks particularly hard, serious unemployment and local irritants such as bus fare increases or rent rises.

The 1976 unrest, which began in Johannesburg's vast black satellite city of Soweto and left 575 people dead in eight months of riots nationwide, began over the single issue of the enforced use in schools of Afrikaans, the language of the Dutch-descended whites who rule the country.

The government blames the anti-apartheid United Democratic Front (UDF) for fomenting the violence and many of its leaders are currently facing treason charges. The UDF, an umbrella group with about two million affiliated members, denies having violence.

Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange links the UDF with the exiled African National Congress (ANC) movement which has vowed to end white minority rule by force.

Much of the violence has been

directed against black policemen and town councillors, seen by black activists as stooges of the government.

Violence between two ideologically-opposed groups, the multi-racial UDF and the black consciousness Azanian People's Organisation, has also claimed victims.

In some townships, all black policemen have been withdrawn and are living with their families in tents in police station grounds. Riot police guard black councillors' homes.

South Africa called in the army in strength in April to help control the unrest and Natal University sociologist Lawrence Schlemmer said in a study: "The high profile of army intervention is an unmistakable indicator of the extreme severity of the current unrest."

Soldiers in full riot gear, with helmets and visors and riding armoured personnel carriers, are now a common sight in black townships. Police now generally use armoured vehicles to patrol black areas.

## Mid-term elections seen threatening Mexican stability

By Stephen Addison

MEXICO CITY — The resounding victory officially claimed Sunday night by Mexico's Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) in mid-term elections has maintained the party's stranglehold on politics.

But it may have serious implications for the future stability of the country, political analysts and diplomats say.

Opposition parties and independent observers generally felt the PRI showed a cynical disregard for proper electoral practice in the July 7 state, congressional and municipal polls.

Few, if any, independent observers had the slightest doubt the victory was gained through extensive fraud, including rigging voters' lists, stuffing ballot boxes and outright intimidation.

Widespread protests against fraud by activists of the main right-wing opposition National Action Party (PAN) continued Sunday, all demanding an annulment of the vote.

But with the PRI insisting its triumph was properly won, there seemed little chance of fresh elections.

The danger is that despite its pledges of a clean election and a break from the corruption of the past, the PRI has shown yet again that it is not prepared to share power, analysts say.

"Without the safety-valve of real democratic elections, there is a danger people will try to gain a share in power by more direct means," a European diplomat said.

The PRI has already announced it won a landslide victory throughout the country in the state, congressional and municipal elections.

Anticipation of a close race in the north and perhaps an end to the PRI's 56-year domination of power, had been raised by Pre-

sident Miguel de la Madrid's promise to hold clean elections and respect the vote as part of his "moral renovation" campaign.

But despite strong signs that the PAN had sizeable support in the north and a possible majority in the state of Durango, the PRI claimed a virtual walkover even before polling had ended.

The PRI angrily denies allegations of fraud.

But since the vote, opposition parties have repeated their calls for basic changes to the electoral system.

Foremost among their demands is the creation of an independent body to run elections and the institution of true proportional representation.

"It is absolutely indispensable to abandon this system of total government control," said Pablo Gomez, secretary-general of the Mexican Unified Socialist Party, the highest left-wing grouping, which generally wins around 15 per cent of the vote.

"The PRI does not have a real majority in the country but wields absolute power," he told Reuters. "We saw from these elections that the people want an alternative."

Elections are organised and overseen by the Federal Electoral Commission, run by the PRI, which allows opposition parties 100 of the 400 seats in the Lower House of the National Congress to preserve an air of democracy.

Although Mexicans have little tradition of violent opposition to government since the 1910 revolution, several diplomats say they sense a feeling of frustration building.

"It took them 35 years to start the revolution, but at some point people might start thinking they have no option but to take to the streets if they want to dislodge the PRI," said one Western diplomat.

"There's a feeling of frustration, of a political escape, which obviously bodes ill for future stability."

كلمة من السيد



# First Jordanian stamps were made by hand

By Elias Farah

**AMMAN** — The date was March 24, 1970; the place, the grand ballroom of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City. The auctioneer's hammer descended, marking the highest price ever paid for a simple stamp, \$280,000. It was the widely publicised "British Guiana, 1853 One Cent Magenta." A decade later, the same stamp reached a new high of \$840,000.

Some of the early stamps of Jordan are as singularly rare as the Magenta, but none have attained its celebrity status. Nor have any others anywhere in the world.

Postage stamps, as we know them today, made their debut in May 1840 in the form of the "Penny Black." It was a stamp in the denomination of one penny, bearing the portrait of Queen Victoria. Since Great Britain was the first and, for some years, the only country using postage stamps, there was no need to include the name of the country on the stamp. Through the years, that practice was maintained and eventually became the tradition that continues to this day.

Gradually other countries adopted the use of postage stamps. Turkey issued its first stamps in 1863 and used them in the various domains of the Ottoman Empire, including what is now the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Covers (envelopes) bearing Turkish stamps and franked with the postmarks of various Jordanian towns are relatively scarce. In philatelic jargon, they are referred to as forerunners, and the smaller the towns, the scarcer the forerunners. Some of these items command very high prices.

In 1918, after World War I, Turkish stamps and Cilician fiscal stamps were suitably overprinted and used in the new Arab states of the Levant. These were followed by the postage stamps issued by King Faisal's government (the Arab government of Greater Syria).

After the withdrawal of King Faisal from Damascus in July 1920, a system of local governments was established in Transjordan and local councils (*Majlis Idara*) were set up in Karak, Salt, Amman and Irbid. The Ma'an district in the south continued to be administered by King Hussein of the Hejaz.

The existing stock of stamps that had been printed by the Arab government of King Faisal continued to be used until October 1920, when the stamps of Palestine came into use and were overprinted with "Sharqi al-Urdun" (Transjordan) in Arabic at the Greek Orthodox Printing Press in Jerusalem. These stamps comprise the first issue bearing the name of the country.

Due to the difficulty to communications at the time, the supply of stamps to the Karak council

was usually delayed. To fill the growing demand for stamps, the British advisor at Karak authorised the preparation of stamps locally. These were made by hand — by pencilling sheets of gummed paper into squares measuring 3½ by 3½ centimetres each (probably by simply using the width of the ruler as a measure) and stamping each square with a light green impression of the seal of the Karak *Majlis Idara*. All the squares were then initialised by the advisor — Alec Kirkbride — in violet ink.

Of the few hundred such stamps that were made, most were used fiscally and some used postally. The only known cancelled stamp of this "issue" exists on a piece of the original cover; it is postmarked "Karak" and is referred to as "The Salameh Copy." There exist also a horizontal pair in mint (unused, with original gum) condition and a vertical pair bearing the postmark of Karak. All these items are valuable rarities of Jordanian philately.

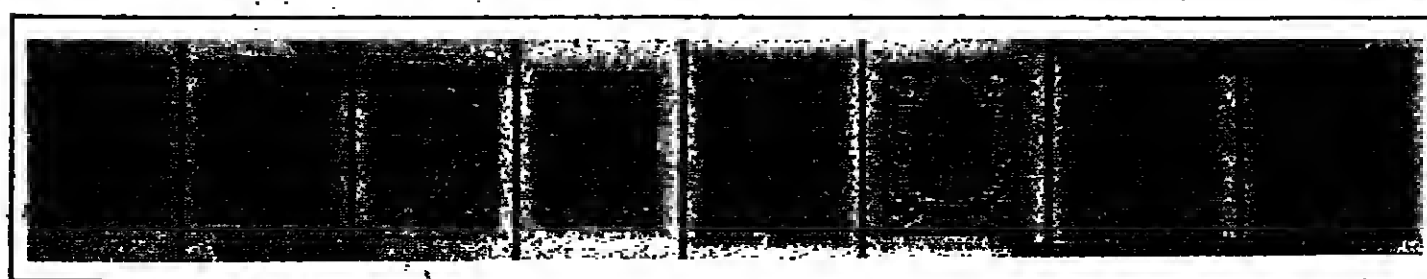
The stamps that were overprinted "Sharqi al-Urdun" in Arabic included these denominations: 1 millieme, 2 mills, 3 mills, 4 mills, 5 mills, 1 piastre, 2 piastres, 5 piastres, 10 piastres and 20 piastres. Some denominations in this set appeared in two different perforations — 15 x 14 and 14 x 14.

The perforation of a stamp refers to the number of teeth in every 20 millimetres of length. The first number refers to the top and bottom of the stamp and the second to its sides. This difference was manifested in all the overprinted issues of the stamps of Palestine, and led sometimes to the rarity of a stamp in one perforation and to an abundance in the other. One rarity is the 9 piastre stamp, perforation 15 x 14. Very few mint copies and only one used copy are known to exist.

The overprint, which was set from printer's type, resulted in eight distinctly different and identifiable impressions. Also, during the process of overprinting some of the type letters were broken or chipped and this produced a large variety of differences among the stamps.

The brass seals used to postmark these stamps were inscribed in Arabic with the name of the town and the date 1919—although the stamps were issued in 1920. The discrepancy in date was due to the fact that the Hijri year of the Muslim calendar 1338 corresponded to 1919-1920. The existing post offices, at that time, where mail was handled and postmarked, were limited to the towns of Salt, Amman, Madaba, Ajlun, Karak and Tafilah. Other post offices were later opened in Zizzia, Be'er Ajlun, Jerash and Wadi Seel.

The monetary confusion that existed then is also of interest. The denominations of the set described above were in Egyptian



1927 Amir Abdullah issue

currency, which was in use at the time, but the common tender used to purchase the stamps was Turkish gold and silver coinage, as well as British and French gold coins. In addition, the government accounts were kept in Syrian currency until March 1923, in compliance with a Syrian currency law issued by King Faisal's government in April 1920.

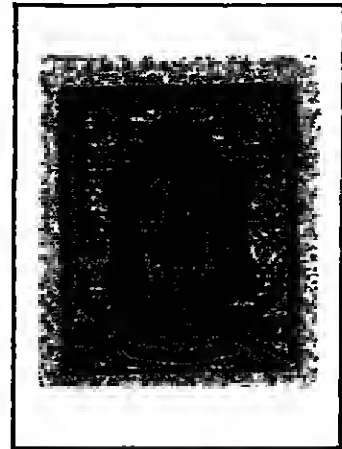
This is an oversimplification of the situation, and the attempt to resolve the confusion created an even greater variety in stamp characteristics. To correct the denominations to correspond with the official currency in use, the existing stock of stamps was overprinted (or surcharged) in November 1922 with new denominations expressed in tenths of a piastre — the 1 mill stamp became 1/10 piastre, 2 mills became 2/10 piastre and so on.

Philatelically, the situation was further complicated by the use in overprinting of red, black and violet inks, and a mixture of inks that produced a blackish blue. For example, a 1 mill stamp existing in two perforations that was surcharged in three different colors of ink resulted in six varieties. Since the overprinting was done by hand, it is quite conceivable that some surcharges appeared inverted, doubled, oblique or shifted, and that some stamps in a sheet or a block of stamps escaped the surcharge entirely. As a result, the number of stamps that were surcharged was relatively small, ranging between 135 of the 10 piastres and 7,816 of the 5/10 piastre. Such initially small quantities have given some of these stamps rare value.

In December of 1922, another set appeared. Overprinted by hand in Arabic, the stamps read: "Hukumat al-Sharqi al-Arabiyyah, Nisan 1921" (government of East Arabia, April 1921). The date in this overprint pertains to the year the government was established.

The steel die was made by Yacub as-Sukkar, a gifted engraver and calligrapher. He later designed the 1933 pictorial set that received a certificate of merit in 1936 at the Florida International Stamp and Coin Exposition. Again, the variety of ink colors resulted in further differences and rarities.

March 1923 saw another overprint, identical in text to the previous issue. This was prompted by the fact that some officials favoured overprinting of the remaining stock of the original issue in gold and, rather than by hand, at the government printing press that



1946 Palestine

had been recently established in Amman. The type fonts that were used included many variations, and there was a wide difference in the quantities issued of each denomination. Only 50 of the 1 mill (or 1/10 piastre) in the 15 x 14 perforation was overprinted. Few of these used stamps still exist. Some of the other denominations in this issue carry double or inverted overprints.

In April 1923, the need arose for more stamps in the most commonly used denomination — ¼, 1 and 2 piastres. To fill this need, a new quantity of the existing stock was surcharged by hand. Most of the stamps in this set have three superimposed overprints, which give the stamps a sanded appearance. This has made their identification quite difficult, especially by those who cannot read Arabic. This marked the end of the era of hand overprinting.

On May 25, 1923 an overprint reading "Commemoration of Independence, 25th May 1923" was issued. This date was honored as a national holiday of anticipation until 1946, when Jordan gained its full independence as a sovereign state. A second set intended for regular use was issued in November 1925.

Another category of Jordan's early stamps involved overprints and surcharges on the stamps of the Hijaz. All were definitive issues, with the exception of the set that appeared in January 1924 in commemoration of the visit of King Hussein Ibn Ali of the Hijaz to his son, Emir Abdullah, in Amman.

A new phase in Jordan's philatelic history was ushered in by the appearance of an eleven-denomination set carrying the portrait of Emir Abdullah. These stamps showed the denominations



1946 Independence

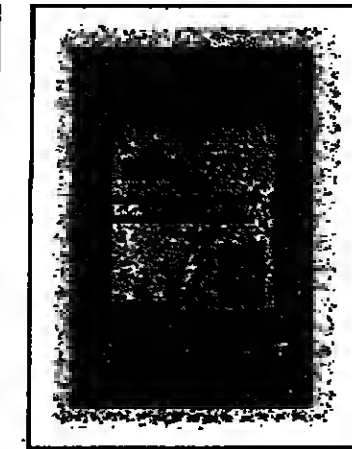
in figures only. The frame for this set also was designed by Yacub as-Sukkar. A portion of the unsold stock of this set, overprinted with the Arabic word "Dustaw" (constitution), was issued in September 1928. Another portion, also overprinted in Arabic to read "Mukafahat al-Jerid" (combating locust), came out in April 1930.

In February 1933, the first pictorial issue, in 14 denominations, appeared. The frames, designed by Yacub as-Sukkar as mentioned previously, are exquisitely handsome. Intended to focus the attention of the world on the rich historical wealth of Jordan, the stamps depict the ancient sites of eighth-century Mushatta, Qasr Kharaneh, the Crusader castle of Karak, the 2,000-year-old Aramis temple and nymphaeum of Jerash, the 12th-century Arab castle of Ajlun, and Petra's grand monument, the Khazneh. Introducing this issue in the highest value denomination is the portrait of Emir Abdullah.

The stamps that appeared after 1933 fall basically into three categories: definitive, commemorative, and aid to Palestine.

The national milestone reached on May 25, 1946, when full independence became a reality and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan was proclaimed, was marked by a commemorative set of nine stamps. Also designed by Yacub as-Sukkar who by this time had become the postmaster general, the stamps depict a torch rising from the southeast and a dove in the west. The torch represents the birthplace of the Great Arab Revolt, and the dove symbolizes the country's peaceful aspirations.

The quantity that was printed included 750 imperforate sets intended for distribution to the



Unification issue with 1953

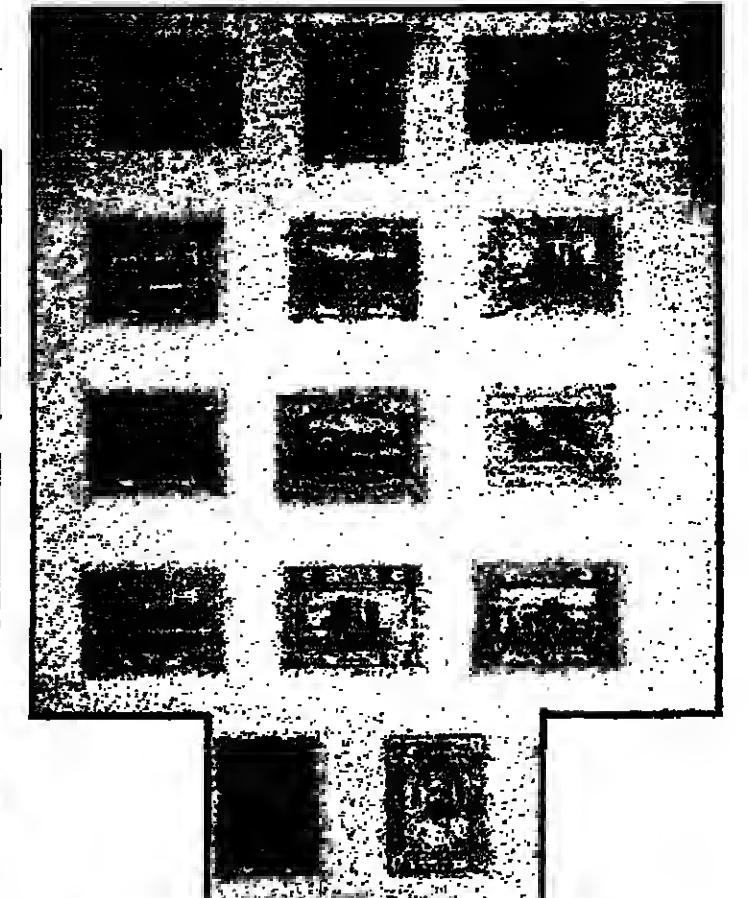
members of the Universal Postal Union and the Telecommunications Committee of the Arab League. This was the first issue of imperforate stamps in Jordan.

The Kingdom's first national parliament, replacing the earlier legislative assembly, was convened in November 1947. In commemoration of the occasion, a set of 9 stamps depicting a picture of the House of Parliament, also designed by as-Sukkar, was issued.

In May 1947 an interesting issue of twelve stamps, inscribed in Arabic "Aid to the Palestinian Arabs," appeared. It was not meant for regular postage use, but rather as a 50 per cent surcharge levied on postage and revenue stamps to build a fund in aid of Palestinians. Issued in response to a resolution adopted by the Arab League, it was regulated by "The Additional Stamps Law" of July 1947, and the fund was controlled by a special committee. Later, the remaining stock of these stamps was overprinted "Postage" and became valid for regular postage.

Following the 1948 war, the definitive and postage due stamps in use were overprinted with "Palestine" in Arabic and English and made their appearance in December 1948. The plates were prepared and the first overprint made at the Catholic Press in Beirut. Later overprints made in Amman, where other inks were used, resulted in different shades of color, discernable by the keen philatelist.

Various other distinctions also exist. One instance of typographical error marks the "Palestine" overprint of the Universal Postal Union commemorative set that appeared in 1949. In addition to some double and inverted overprints, the "a" and "t" of "Palestine" were transposed, making



1943 first pictorial issue depicting Jordan's ancient sites, which received international award

the word read "Plaestine".

The unification of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the West Bank was commemorated by a set issued in April 1952. It bears a map showing the River Jordan, the Dome of the Rock to the west and the Khazneh of Petra to the east. The set remained on sale for three months, then it was withdrawn. In May 1953, the remaining stock was overprinted with two parallel bars, which obliterated the inscription of the commemoration. The reason for this measure was to delete the second "the" in "The Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan" to conform with the new official name of the country. This resulted in a shortage of the lower denominations. Since the remaining quantity of the original set was insufficient, the existing stock of the "Aid" stamps was overprinted for postage use, as mentioned earlier.

The change of currency from Palestinian pounds and mills to Jordanian dinars and fils prompted the surcharging of the existing stocks of the definitive, Aid and postage due stamps with dinar and fils values. In this overprinted issue, which appeared in February 1952, there was a large variety of errors, including double and inverted surcharges, circular "moons" caused by protruding nail heads on the printing frames, and shifts and angles on the corner stamps of a sheet.

In the early sixties, some commemorative sets began to appear, perforated and imperforated, and in special souvenir sheets. However, the main philatelic interest and richness is concentrated in the early stamps, which still pose a challenge to the collector. Most of them are quite

elusive, and some match the rarity of the 1853 Magenta. There was a very active interest in the early issues up until the end of the forties, when for several reasons it began to wane. Among them were: the difficulty in deciphering the Arabic overprints, the lack of published philatelic literature, the difficulty in differentiating between genuine stamps and forgeries, and the demise of foreign collectors from this field. Interest, however, soared again in the sixties and is fairly strong now; and auction prices of the scarcer pieces are now very healthy.

The flow of philatelic literature also has increased, offering much stimulation to the collector. Two outstanding early collectors were Major J. J. Dantow and R. T. Ledger, two Britishers who contributed an abundance of material to existing philatelic literature. Both spent some time in Jordan during the era when many of the overprints and surcharges were issued.

There also have been sets that were printed but not issued. Important among these is the King Talal set, which arrived in Amman after His Majesty had abdicated. It was destroyed by incineration in May 1953, but some of the stamps were saved. The good copies command a high price; noteworthy is an exquisite block of 8 stamps of the 3 fils value. Another unused set was intended to commemorate the visit of King Mohammed V of Morocco to Jordan in 1960.

Stamp collecting, in all stages, is an immense pleasure and one of the most fascinating hobbies. In addition, the serious collector can expect in the long run to reap financial rewards.

## Doctoring wines is old practise

By Nicholas phytian.

Reuter

**LONDON** — The use of anti-freeze to sweeten a batch of Austrian wine has sent a shiver through the normally self-assured world of wine — but the practice of doctoring wine is not new.

Ancient Greeks and Romans used honey and spices to give nature a helping hand and improve a bad summer's product.

But the growth of the wine trade into a huge industry has opened new doors for unscrupulous wine makers and merchants.

Wine-producing countries, anxious to guard their reputations, exercise strict controls but sometimes those willing to bend the rules have the edge.

Wine experts say some producers or shippers tamper with poor quality wine to pass it off as something better. That happened in France in 1974 when merchants were convicted of passing off an inferior wine as Bordeaux.

In West Germany, the ex-president of the winegrowers' association is currently on trial for passing off wine doctoring with sugar as top-quality wine.

Now, Bonn has issued a blacklist of 82 Austrian wines shown by tests to contain the illegal sweetener diethylene-glycol, a toxic chemical used in vehicle anti-freeze.

Techniques vary. Some people blend wines and then slap a label exclusive to a famous chateau or area on the bottle.

Other dodges include potash or caustic soda to cut acidity, glycerine to add sweetness and coal or oil by-products for body.

Producers have developed permissible tricks of the trade and most add sulphur dioxide to help their wine keep.

Some, especially in Northern Europe where grapes can lack the sunshine to make them sweet and ripe, add concentrated grape juice or sugar. These can sweeten or boost alcoholic content.

Traditionally, the producing countries or regions decide just how far producers can go.

The European Community has harmonised the laws of its 10 members although there are variations with producers in some regions having to conform to local requirements.

Italy, for example, bans sweet-

eners while in France or West Germany producers have to meet strict conditions to qualify for the prestigious labels denoting origin.

West Germany, which has some of the most northerly vineyards in the world, allows producers to add cane sugar but not to top-quality "praeclat" wines.

Officials say the community allows up to 15 other additives for improving bouquet, alcoholic content or colour.

They include albumen, purified sulphur and small quantities of asbestos but industry sources say none appear in sufficient quantity to harm wine drinkers.

Spain, with so much sun, allows producers to add some ingredients to stop the wine spoiling and citric acid to counteract sweetness, but not sugar.

Officials there say some producers still use sugar, banned 15 years ago, and unauthorised additives like benzoic acid to treat spoiled wine which should be used for vinegar.

The community allows blending of wines from member states but insists labels say the wine is a mixture.

equipment. But the bottling plant also boasts three new production lines, two from West Germany and one from Japan.

Workers told reporters they pay was about the same as in other factories in the city — around \$20 a month. However, they are allowed to buy 10 large bottles of beer a month at a third of the market price of 31 U.S. cents.

"Supplies are scarce and many people cannot buy it. That makes us popular people," said Zhang Yaping, a girl bottle.

Cao Yunshu, general manager of tourist development for the city, said peasants used to make brews from potatoes and other roots. "Now they want beer, the higher quality the better."

## Avoid ever becoming Jean-Luc's producer

By Colin MacCabe

"IF THERE'S one thing that writing a book on Godard convinced me of, it's that one should avoid becoming Godard's producer at all costs." Thus I joked to Tony Kirkhope of "The Other Cinema" as we flew out to Geneva in the spring of last year to fix up the final details of a package whereby Tony was to produce a television programme that Godard was to make for Channel 4.

The joke had turned a little sour as some six months later I sat in Paris in the pouring rain of a winter morning while Godard, in despair over the progress of the movie "Detective" simply refused to talk about a detailed schedule for the programme which was already three months overdue.

But dealing with Godard is both difficult and easy — difficult in that he is a perfectionist who constantly demands enough time to complete something to his entire satisfaction (there was yet more potential for cardiac arrest when Tony arrived in Geneva this March to be told that Godard was so dissatisfied with the finished programme that he was going to start again from scratch); easy in that he will always fulfil his commitments in his own time. It is this insistence on ignoring the frenetic rhythms of cinema and television where money and hype ceaselessly destroy time that makes Godard's work both unique and important.

When Godard broke with the conventional cinema in 1968 it was ostensibly a political act, but the real politics of the image had nothing to do with the sectarian Maoism which provided an explicit commentary on this decision. Godard was determined to break with the logic of money and contracts which imposed fixed schedules of production and reinvestigate the possibilities offered by the combination of sound and image. Above all, for Godard, it

was a question of gaining control of production, of slowing down the conventional processes so that they could be understood and transformed.

If it was revolutionary politics and the aggressive egalitarianism of the '68 era which signalled the break with conventional aesthetics and established hierarchies, it was the possibilities offered by the new video technology which allowed Godard genuine control of the production and editing of images. Throughout the seventies he assembled, together with Anne-Marie Mieville, the hardware which enabled them to become an almost autonomous production house.

The films and television programmes they produced throughout the seventies are a remarkable investigation of the violent divorce between work and home, labour and love, which is so essential to advanced capitalist societies and which they were attempting to overcome in their own practice.

From the base they had built together, Godard felt capable of reentering the conventional production structures at the beginning of the eighties. Since then he has produced a stream of extraordinary and beautiful movies, one of the most recent of which, *Hail Mary*, will inaugurate London's new Metro cinema in September.

By that time viewers of Channel 4 will have had an opportunity to consider the full range of Godard's experiments in a season of his post-68 work which started recently. At least, one must hope that the full range is available for there is talk that the IBA are thinking of censoring both *Numero Deux* and *Slow Motion* because of their explicit sexual content.

Such censorship would mark a triumph of low-brow philistinism. The films are not remotely ut-

illating or pornographic and their ferocious investigation and indictment of much contemporary sexuality makes them essential contributions to contemporary ethics. One can only hope that the IBA recognise the aesthetic and political importance of Godard's work and allow the series to go ahead in its entirety.

One of the high points is sure to be the transmission of *Soft and Hard*, the video that took so long to deliver. Shot in and around the village of Rolle in Switzerland where Godard and Mieville live, the programme focusses on the relation of images to conceptions of home, of nature, of art.

The galmorous images of Hollywood, seen ever more nostalgically as irretrievably lost, and the bland images of daily television, seen as ever more omnipresent, are contrasted with images of Godard and Mieville in their apartment.

The questions they pose are ones that affect us all. How is one to understand the interchange between image and reality which is so constant a process within our society? How do the images of films we remember or the images of television broadcast into our living rooms affect our images of ourselves?

These abstract questions are posed in relation to concrete experience. How is Godard to understand the problems he had in making *Detective* or *Anne-Marie* to reflect on her short film "The Book of Mary"? As the couple discuss and demonstrate these problems, one has the feeling that they, at least, have gone some way towards solving the distinction between industrial production and domestic labour — here, for the first time, is "home television" — The Guardian.

Colin MacCabe is director of production at the British Film Institute.



Hail Jean-Luc — picture by Frank Martin

## Chinese firm challenges beer giants

By Mark O'Neill

Reuter

**JINGDAO, China** — China's oldest and highest brewery, set up by Germans and British more than 80 years ago, has decided to challenge its former masters in the world's most lucrative beer markets.

The Tsingtao Brewery sent 42,000 tonnes of its frothy beer to 22 countries last year, which makes it only a minor exporter in world terms.

But the brew, based on a traditional German formula, is most prized by Chinese drinkers and the brewery is sure other palates will find it irresistible when they discover it.

"We started exporting to the

United States only in 1978, but our beer is already considered the equal of Budweiser and Heineken. Our output cannot match demand at home or abroad," the brewery's deputy director, Liu Yingdi, told reporters.

The plant at Jingdao — the modern spelling of Tsingtao — was built by British and German investors in 1903 when the east coast city was under German control.

The beer was first sold under the brand name "Germania", then "rising sun" after the Japanese took over the city and the brewery in 1914. It became "Tsingtao" after World War II.

Many of the original buildings are still in use, as is some of the



## Rosberg holds pole position for British Grand Prix

SILVERSTONE, England (R) — Keke Rosberg gave a one-man exhibition of superlative driving skills as he pushed back the frontiers of Formula One motor racing still further Saturday.

The Finn twice improved the all-time best lap he set on Friday as he rightly retained pole position in final practice for Sunday's British Grand Prix.

Rosberg's personal target on the 4.72 kilometre Silverstone circuit was the 256.961 kilometre per hour (kph) he lapped in Friday. First he improved it in the opening minutes of the one-hour session. Then he shattered it with a breathtaking 258.976 kph in his Williams for a lap time of one minute 05.591 seconds — despite conditions which were far from ideal.

A rain shower dampened the track midway through the session and rival drivers treated the slippery surface with respect.

But not Rosberg, back in the world championship race following first and second place in his last two outings.

Rosberg, whose time was more than half a second better than Friday, completed his flying lap in the last few moments of the session. Williams team chief Frank Williams said: "It was a very special lap, but tomorrow's race is far more important."

Brazilian Nelson Piquet, like Rosberg a former world champion, lifted himself from 11th place on the grid to the front row with the second best time of 1:06.249 in his Brabham.

## Cruz banned on 1st night of Grand Prix meet

LONDON (AP) — Sergei Bubka of the Soviet Union failed to break his own world pole vault record but otherwise there was little notable action on the first day of a two-day IAAF-Mobi Gran Prix track and field meet at London's Crystal Palace stadium Friday night.

The biggest incident was off the track where Joaquim Cruz, Brazil's 800-metre Olympic champion, was banned from his next two events in Europe for failing to go ahead with a planned showdown against Britain's Sebastian Coe, the world record holder.

Bubka, who soared over six metres last weekend in Paris to set his eighth world record, tried to clear 6.02 metres but failed with all three attempts and had to be content with a winning leap of 5.80.

Cruz and Coe, who took gold and silver respectively at Los Angeles, were expected to hold their first head-to-head clash since the Olympics. But the Brazilian withdrew at the last minute, sending the programme into confusion and disappointing a capacity 16,500 crowd.

Afterwards, Andy Norman, promotions officer for British athletics, conferred with Swedish promoter Sven Hansen, organiser of the Bislett games in Oslo on July 27.

The two men agreed to bar Cruz and the rest of the Brazilian team from the Edinburgh games on Tuesday and the Oslo meet, a Grand Prix event, five days later, at which Cruz was to have competed in the dream mile.

Norman said Cruz had refused to run because he was annoyed that Coe had switched from the

1,500 metres to the 800.

"Cruz said he was not mentally prepared for a sudden change in opposition, yet said he was quite happy to run in tomorrow's 1,000 metres instead", said Norman.

"I told his coach, Luis d'Oliveira, that he would not be allowed to change, and that as he refused to go through with his commitment he and the whole Brazilian party would not be allowed to compete in the Edinburgh games on Tuesday, or in the Oslo meeting next Saturday."

"The fact is Cruz agreed to run in the 800 metres. It was arranged before Christmas and there was no question of making any conditions on who would be in the race," said Norman.

Norman also claimed that Cruz had demanded \$25,000 once he knew Coe was in the same race,

more than twice the original sum agreed under the new Grand Prix rules.

"I told them straight away there was no question of talking about any more money," said Norman.

Cruz, who finished a poor seventh in his last race, a 1,500 metres in Nice on Tuesday, told reporters he was "neither mentally or physically prepared to run against Coe" and that he needed more notice from the organisers.

All the changes in the programme had followed a request by Steve Cram, who broke the 1,500 world record in Nice, to skip the 1,500 metres here and run instead in Saturday's mile on the second day of the meet.

Once Cram's request was granted, Coe lost the chance of top-class opposition and asked to move to the 800, which upset Cruz.

In the absence of Cruz, Coe won the 800 metres easily, turning on a great finishing spurt to come through in one minute, 44.34 seconds.

Running his first race since setting this year's fastest 800-metre time in June, Coe overtook Jose Luis Barbosa in the finishing straight after the Brazilian had led from the start.

Barbosa tried hard to stay in front in the final 200 metres but Coe burst through to win comfortably, with the Brazilian taking second place followed by America's John Marshall.

America's Willie Banks, the world record holder, won his triple jump dual against countryman and Olympic champion, Al Joyner. Banks won with a jump of 17.05 metres, with Joyner second in 16.90.

But another American, Benita Fitzgerald-Brown, the Olympic gold medalist, suffered a surprise defeat, beaten by Britain's Judy Simpson in the 100 metres hurdles. Both were given the same time of 13.30 seconds but officials awarded the race to the Briton.

## Karpov maintains the lead after tough fight

AMSTERDAM, Netherlands (AP) — World champion Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union safely reached adjournment after a fiercely contested fifth-round game against Holland's Jan Timman to maintain his leading position in the standings of the crown group in the fourth annual Opra Amsterdam chess festival Friday.

Timman played white from a Scottish opening, improving on the line he had used when the world champion beat him in 20 moves during a tournament in London last year.

Karpov was not impressed by his opponent's homework. He had no trouble refuting Timman's aggressive opening play and soon got the upper hand, winning a pawn

and keeping white's king under pressure. But his efforts to find a winning continuation in the tricky position took too much of his time, and Timman was able to overcome his initial difficulties, winning a piece in the end game.

In the adjourned position, Karpov still was a knight down for two pawns, but experts said he should easily reach a draw when the game is resumed on Saturday.

The world champion, who will also have to complete his adjourned third-round encounter with Yugoslavia's Slobodan Martinovic, topped the standings with 3 points and two adjourned games.

Following in second place was

Britain's Tony Miles, who boosted his score to 3 points on the strength of a win in 45 moves from a Sicilian game against Martinovic. The Yugoslav grandmaster had the worse position for most of the encounter, missed a mate in two which Miles had overlooked as well, and surrendered when he lost his queen in an already hopeless position.

In the third encounter of the double round-Robin crown group competition, Britain's John Nunn overcame Brazilian master Jaime Sunye-Neto in their fifth-round encounter.

The Brazilian, who followed a line from the Sicilian defence, sacrificed an exchange to launch an offensive on the kingside and seemed well on his way to win when he captured two pawns. But Nunn blocked the advance and clinched victory with a subtle queen's move that left Sunye-Neto open to a mating attack on his 39th.

## John Henry's injury threatens career

LOS ANGELES (R) — John Henry, the thoroughbred racing's all-time leading money winner, has been withdrawn from a race on Sunday because of a tendon injury that could end the 10-year-old Gelding's career, his trainer said.

Trainer Ron McAnally decided to scratch the twice North American horse of the year from a \$100,000 race at Hollywood Park because of a filling, or inflammation, in the deep flexor tendon just below the knee of the right foreleg.

John Henry has recovered from serious injuries three times before, but McAnally told reporters Friday that age may have finally caught up with the great horse.

Although John Henry showed no visible problems during a morning training session, McAnally said: "The filling hasn't gone

away. I didn't want to take the chance of running him. I'm hopeful it's not that serious, but it does look serious."

"Perhaps age is finally catching up with him. Maybe his tendons and ligaments are not as strong as they used to be. If this injury is what I think it is, it means it's the end."

With 39 wins in 83 lifetime starts, John Henry has earned almost \$6.6 million, all but about \$50,000 of it for owners Sam and Dorothy Rubin of New York. They bought the horse for \$25,000 when John Henry was an ornery three-year-old.

McAnally's assistant, Eduardo Inda, held out hope when interviewed near John Henry's barn at Hollywood Park Friday that racing had not seen the last of the

horse. "I don't think his career is over. The injury doesn't look so bad," he said.

McAnally said John Henry, who has not raced since winning the Meadows classic in New Jersey last October, would be treated with ice and anti-inflammatory medication and a decision on his future would be made by his veterinarian.

John Henry was entered in the Hollywood Park race as preparation for the August 25 Arlington Park million, a race he has won twice in three tries.

John Henry was voted North American thoroughbred of the year in 1981 and 1984 and has won seven edip awards, a total surpassed only by another great Gelding, Forego, who won eight.

## China opens for golf

PEKING (R) — China, which for more than 30 years banned golf as a bourgeois pursuit, now has 10 golf courses either open or under construction, the New China News Agency reported Saturday.

The courses are mostly aimed at attracting foreign tourists and businessmen, but China has also set up a national golf association and hopes to develop a contingent of local players who can compete with the world's best.

The country's first golf club was completed last August in southern Guangdong province near the Portuguese-administered territory of Macao.

The highest course, a six-million dollar Sino-Japanese joint venture, is under construction near Peking, with club membership fees set at more than \$14,000.

The agency said the setting up of the golf association proved that golf was now firmly established in China.

**Jordan Times**  
Tel: 666320

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**RESULTS OF HORSE RACES FRIDAY JULY 19, 1985**  
\*\*\*\*\*

**FIRST RACE:**  
For beginner horses  
Distance: 1,000 metres  
Time: 1 minute, 15 seconds

1ST:	HORSE	OWNER
1ST:	Saif Saad	A. El Sattar Matar
2ND:	Fadia	Abdullah Ayyash
3RD:	Rabihat Maeen	A. El Naeem A. Wandy

**SECOND RACE:**  
For beginner horses  
Distance: 1,600 metres  
Time: 2 minutes 9 seconds

1ST:	HORSE	OWNER
1ST:	S. Maeen	Dr. A. El Hafeez Abu Wandy
2ND:	Ghazy	Salman Mohammad Falah
3RD:	Waheeb	Halel Noras El Faiez

**THIRD RACE:**  
For beginner horses  
Distance: 1,400 metres  
Time: 1 minute 44 seconds

1ST:	HORSE	OWNER
1ST:	Kawakib	Oudih El Kaisy
2ND:	Shams Amman	Khalil Haddadin
3RD:	Fitnih	H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable

**FOURTH RACE:**  
For beginner horses  
Distance: 1,600 metres  
Time: 1 minute 55 seconds

1ST:	HORSE	OWNER
1ST:	A. El Tafeb	Mishal El Faiez
2ND:	Aroba	Hany El Hadeed
3RD:	Shamaah	Ghalib Haddadin

**FIFTH RACE:**  
For third class horses  
Distance: 1,000 metres  
Time: 1 minute 10 seconds

1ST:	HORSE	OWNER
1ST:	Faridh	H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable
2ND:	El Hmaid	H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable
3RD:	Halimih	Izzat Ghandour

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**OPERA**  
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TRADING PLACES  
Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30  
Abdali, behind ALIA offices

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**PALESTINE**  
Tel: 22117  
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July 21, 1985







# 115 bodies found after collapse of Italian dam

STAVA, Italy (Agencies) — Soldiers on Saturday dug into tons of mud that buried vacationers after a dike collapsed, unleashing a wild river of water that authorities said killed an estimated 200 people in this mountain village.

Doctors in nearby Cavalese, where a morgue was set up in a frescoed church, said searchers had recovered about 115 bodies by mid-morning.

Eleven injured also were pulled out of the mud, including a 30-year-old woman from Sandinia who was buried up to her head. She was rescued at dawn after 18 hours in the muck and taken to a hospital in Trento in serious condition.

Elveno Pastorelli, a top relief official from the Civil Defence Ministry, earlier told reporters the toll would reach around 200 dead in the village, which is nestled high in the Dolomite Mountains of north eastern Italy.

Scores of grieving relatives gathered outside the Santa Maria in Assunta Church in Cavalese, where the bodies were being taken.

One tearful woman, who would not give her name, said she had lost her mother and brother, but said she could not find the right words to express her grief. "Fear, horror, nausea, what do you want me to feel?" she cried.

Survivors in Stava sat on a hillside during the night and watched as the military and civil defence crews under spotlights used pickaxes, shovels and earthmovers to clear away the rubble.

The corpses of an old man, then of a child, then of a woman in a blue dress were pulled out. Rescue workers, following dogs trained to sniff out buried victims, searched for survivors.

On Saturday morning the official death toll in the disaster stood at 93, with about 100 people missing.

Most of the dead were believed to have been staying at the three devastated hotels, the Miramonti, the Erica and the Stava. Elveno Pastorelli, director of the National Civil Defence said the dead were known to include 32 women, 47 men and 11 children. He added that about 100 people were still missing.

He said almost 5,000 people were involved in the rescue operation and that further volunteers were arriving in Trento, the provincial capital, from all over northern Italy.

Disaster struck shortly after noon on Friday when an earthquake dam at the top of a mountain valley gave way, releasing a wall of slime which swept all before it.

The wave had the force of a 500-kilogramme bomb explosion by the time it hit Stava, an expert said. It cut a 50-metre-wide swath as it followed the course of a stream down the Fiemme Valley.

Cesare Sangiorgi, a senior fireman heading the rescue operation, told Reuters military divers were being called in to search for bodies thought to have been swept into a lake several kilometres downstream.

Under eerie floodlighting provided by hastily-installed army field generators, firemen and soldiers in protective masks combed the hotel wreckage for more bodies as bulldozers worked at furious speed to clear them a path.

"This place is a sea of mud and there is no hope for anyone caught underneath," Claudio Del Frari, a Red Cross volunteer from the nearby provincial capital of Trento said.

"I lost count of the number of dead bodies I have seen many hours ago," said a visibly exhausted young fireman who arrived at the scene shortly after the disaster.

Press photographers struggling to take pictures of the twisted body of a middle-aged man as he was drawn from the slime drew furious reactions from young rescue workers.

"How would you like to spend all night pulling out dead people instead of just taking photographs?" one man shouted.

Contorted mattresses and smashed furniture could be seen in between what remained of a hotel's foundations, while duckboards and wooden planks lay scattered haphazardly around.

Bodies were being taken in ambulances to a church in the nearby village of Cavalese for identification by next of kin.



Soldiers wearing protective masks carry on a stretcher a body recovered from the Stava dam disaster into a school where a make-shift morgue was set up after the tragedy (AP wirephoto)

## Mozambique hints at mercenary involvement with rebels

MAPUTO (R) — Mozambique's state-run radio has said that mercenaries could be helping rebels who are fighting the Marxist government.

The rebels attacked a convoy of civilian vehicles at Maluane, about 50 kilometres from Maputo last Wednesday, killing at least one person and injuring two others, government officials have said.

On Friday night the radio quoted wounded victims as saying they saw a white man in uniform giving orders to the rebels in fluent Portuguese during the attack and said he could have been a mercenary.

There had been reports recently that mercenaries were helping the rebels in the northern provinces of Zambezia, Ntassa and Nampula, the radio added.

Maluane is few kilometres from Pateque, where the rebels killed more than 60 people in two separate attacks last month.

A separate bullet-proof compartment will house the FP-25 defendants who have turned state's evidence.

Most of the defendants were rounded up last year and judicial sources say key evidence against them has been provided by the guerrillas who have "repented".

Col. Otelo and other leading defendants in the case have denied the charges against them.

## 5 die in violence after Gujarat peace accord

NEW DELHI (R) — Five people were killed in sporadic violence in India's western Gujarat state, marring a peace agreement between the local government and leaders of a protest campaign against an official policy on minorities.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) said two people were shot dead near a place of worship, another was killed in a bomb blast and a fourth died of bullet wounds in Gujarat's largest city of Ahmedabad Friday.

Police shot dead a fifth person in the Kalupur area of Ahmedabad, PTI said. One person was injured when police opened fire again Saturday morning to disperse angry crowds.

At least 16 people have now been killed and 74 injured since fresh violence erupted in the state on Wednesday night.

Leaders of two major protest groups decided on Friday to call off their four-month-long campaign following talks with the government in the state capital of Gandhinagar.

More than 218 people have been killed in clashes during the

campaign against a policy reserving quotas of jobs and college places for poor classes and castes.

In some areas the protest campaign triggered violence between Hindus and Muslims.

PTI said representatives of a third group spearheading the campaign did not attend the peace talks and its leaders said they would meet later to consider their future course of action.

Protesters in several Gujarat cities also opposed the agreement and called for a general strike in Baroda City Saturday and in Ahmedabad on Monday, the Statesman newspaper said.

The protesters are demanding the scrapping of the quota reservation policy.

Under Friday's agreement, the government will drop an 18 per cent increase in the minority quotas, release all jailed protesters and order a probe into the violence, protest leader Shankarbhai Patel said.

Protest leaders also appealed to 7.2 million students boycotting classes to return to colleges and schools.

## Santiago carbomb explosion kills 1, injures 4

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP) — A car loaded with dynamite exploded across the street from the U.S. consulate Friday night, killing one person and leaving four injured, the government reported.

No one was injured inside the consulate, which was closed at the time of the explosion.

The explosion, shortly after 9 p.m. (0100 GMT Saturday), broke virtually all the windows of the two-story mansion that houses the consulate. Several other buildings in the area near downtown Santiago were also damaged.

One man who was driving his car in front of the consulate when the carbomb went off, was killed by the explosion, a communiqué issued by the government's press office said. Reporters on the scene saw the man's charred body still sitting at the wheel of his badly damaged car.

Two police officers on guard outside the consulate and two civilian passersby were also hurt, the communiqué added.

An investigation had been ordered "of this criminal action," the communiqué said.

A man identifying himself as a member of a leftist guerrilla group warned of the explosion more than two hours before it occurred in a telephone call to the local bureau of a Spanish news agency. Police searched the area and found nothing.

An anonymous caller claimed responsibility for the explosion in the name of the Manuel Rodríguez Patriotic Front, a leftist guerrilla which the military regime calls "the armed hand" of the outlawed Communist Party. The front, which takes its names from a 19th Century Chilean independence hero, has claimed responsibility for a number of bomb attacks against a variety of targets in recent months.



## Boy found covered with fish scales

PEKING (R) — A three-year-old boy in central China is covered with hard black fish scales which no doctor can cure, the Farmer's Daily said Saturday. It said the boy, from Henan province, was born with the scales all over his body except for his face and a small part of one knee. The boy tries to get rid of the scales by scratching them off but they grow back again within two days, it added. The boy's distressed father has looked in vain for a cure, the paper said.

## Sex-booster drug 'brings on impotence'

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — A South East Asian drug that spectacularly boosts male sexual performance eventually causes impotence, an Argentine doctor warned. Carlos Allarcon told a medical conference on sexuality in the 1980s the drug, known as Nam, could enable a man to have nine consecutive orgasms if inhaled before sex. But regular use causes impotence after a few months, and in some cases could prove lethal, he told the conference at Campinas, near Sao Paulo. Dr. Allarcon said the drug, was developed in South East Asia for treatment of low sex-drive in women, was being imported illegally into Brazil and Argentina.

## Bush names teacher for space flight

WASHINGTON (R) — Sharon McAuliffe, a 36-year-old social studies teacher from New Hampshire, will be the first ordinary citizen to be given the chance to fly in space, the White House has announced. McAuliffe, a mother of two, was one of 11,416 teachers to apply for the honour in a contest sponsored by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the Council of Chief State School Officers. Vice-President George Bush announced her selection and that of Barbara Morgan, 33, a second grade teacher in Idaho to serve as a back-up in case McAuliffe was unable to go. "It is not often that a teacher is at a loss for words," she said at a White House ceremony where she appeared overcome with emotion. "One of the things I would like to do when I go aboard the shuttle is to bring back the wonder of it all." She said she planned to keep a detailed diary as some early American women pioneers did when travelling across the country in covered wagons to settle the West.

## Police probe ritual killing allegations

BAKERSFIELD, California (R) — A police task force is investigating children's allegations that members of a cult used babies in ritualistic killings and drank human blood, a police spokesman has said. "We really believe these children," Police Commander Frank Drake told reporters in Bakersfield. "Several children have given us the same stories independently and have described the same type of acts." But Drake said the task force of 10 detectives, formed in April, had so far failed to find any bodies and did not have any reports of babies missing in the area. Nine children, ranging in age from five to 14, were reported to have accused their parents and others of being involved in the cult. Drake said some of the children had been placed in protective custody. "They told us to being forced to eat flesh and said those present drank human blood," he said.

## Poachers devastating elephant population

NAIROBI, Kenya (AP) — Ivory-hunting poachers using spears and automatic weapons have devastated the elephant population in the central African republic, one of the animal's last strongholds, wildlife experts have reported. Dr. Iain Douglas-Hamilton, a leading African elephant expert, said he and other members of an aerial survey team found there had been "catastrophic reduction" of elephants in the republic over a period of four years. The survey, conducted in June by the World Wildlife Fund and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, concluded from its sampling that a 64,000-square-kilometre northern region contained about 7,800 elephant carcasses and only 4,300 live elephants.

## Portuguese rebel informer shot

LISBON (R) — A Portuguese left-wing guerrilla suspect expected to appear as a state witness in a mass guerrilla trial was shot and wounded Friday night, three days before the trial was scheduled to begin, Noticias de Portugal News Agency said Saturday.

Jose Manuel Rosa Barradas was shot outside his home in Costa da Caparica near Lisbon, it said. A spokesman for the Sao Jose Hospital in Lisbon said Barradas was under heavy police guard in an intensive care unit.

Barradas and two other suspected members of the FP-25 left-wing urban guerrilla group were expected to give evidence against more than 50 other suspected guerrillas at a mass top-security trial beginning in Lisbon on Monday.

No one immediately claimed responsibility for the shooting but another national news agency, ANOP, said it received an anonymous phone call saying an FP-25 member who had "repented" had been shot seven times outside his home.

The suspected members of FP-25 (Popular Forces of April 25, date of the 1974 armed forces revolution) face terrorism charges at next week's trial. The accused include revolutionary hero Lt. Col. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho.

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## U.S. offers reward for information on Salvador gunmen

WASHINGTON (R) — One month after President Reagan declared "our limits have been reached" on terrorism, the U.S. government has offered a bounty on guerrillas who killed six Americans in a sidewalk cafe in San Salvador.

The offer of a reward of up to a \$100,000 for information leading to the punishment of the killers was the most dramatic so far in the administration's campaign against what it sees as a spreading terrorist threat.

But it fell far short of rhetoric that has included calls for pre-emptive strikes and vague threats of retaliation.

The June 19 attack that claimed the lives of four Marines and two American businessmen came in the midst of the 17-day crisis in which 39 Americans were held hostage in Beirut.

The following day Mr. Reagan declared in a statement: "This atrocity... is further evidence that the war which terrorists are waging is not only directed against the United States. It is a war against all civilized society."

He said no nation had been more generous to others but "we also have our limits — and our limits have been reached."

Friday's State Department announcement said the reward would be for "information leading to the effective prosecution and punishment of those responsible for the murders."

Under the 1984 law being invoked for the first time, the government could have offered up to \$500,000.

A spokesman said those with information in El Salvador should notify authorities. In the United States, he said, they should notify the State Department.

There was no explanation as to why a reward was posted in the El Salvador killings but not in the Beirut hostage case.

U.S. action there so far has been limited to seeking to "isolate" Beirut Airport.

The announcement came after Washington said it believed Nicaragua's Sandinista government was involved in preparations for terrorist attacks on U.S. personnel

## Ortega denounces U.S. support for 'Contras'

MANAGUA (Agencies) — Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega told huge crowds celebrating the sixth anniversary of the Sandinista takeover their presence proved the revolution had more support than ever.

In an impassioned speech to the Managua gathering which he estimated at 500,000 — about one-sixth of Nicaragua's population — Mr. Ortega said efforts to turn back the revolution would be like "trying to black out the sun."

He angrily denounced as terrorism the U.S. backing for rebels fighting to topple his government, and called on Washington to test its own terrorism charges against Managua before the international court.

Earlier this week the Reagan administration said the Sandinista government might be involved in plans to attack U.S. citizens in Honduras.

"We invite the United States government to present their accusations before the body (the international court at the Hague)," Mr. Ortega said, adding that refusal would be tantamount to admitting they were terrorists and opposed to international law.

Diplomats here said Friday's was the biggest crowd seen in the capital since the 1979 overthrow of U.S.-backed dictator Anastasio Somoza.

Since Washington began accusing Nicaragua in 1981 of exporting revolution to U.S. allies in Central America, it has financed the 12,000-strong Honduran-based "contra" rebels and exerted constant political and economic pressure on Managua.

Some of the final speeches were punctuated by deafening applause or disturbed by an occasional catcall.

"Some came to learn, some came to share experience, to express solidarity. Some came simply to have fun, to celebrate life with their sisters," said school teacher Heather Martins of Dublin.

"We will leave the big resolutions to the politicians," she said, pointing downtown towards a modern complex where delegates at an official U.N. conference were having 10-day talks to "review and appraise the achievements of the U.N. Women's Decade."

The official conference is expected to produce a final document and offer perspectives till the year 2000. Political skirmishes, mainly arising from disputed sections of the draft agenda, had marred preparations for the conference.

The 10,000 women gathered on the central court of Nairobi University Friday to end their talks about "peace, equality and development" with dance, song and prayer.

Some of the final speeches were punctuated by deafening applause or disturbed by an occasional catcall.

## Soviets ridicule space junk theory for crash

MOSCOW (R) — The official Soviet News Agency TASS has heaped ridicule on a British newspaper's suggestion that falling debris from a Soviet spacecraft might have caused the crash of an Air India Boeing 747 last month.

"It seems there are always people who would like to put the tag 'made in USSR' on every red brick that might fall from an old balcony of a London or New York house on the head of a hapless passer-by," TASS news analyst Sergei Kulik wrote.

He said this was the conclusion which suggested itself on reading an article in Friday's Daily Mail of London by the newspaper's defence correspondent Harvey Elliott.

The Daily Mail article said British and U.S. intelligence investigators believed the Air India jet, which crashed with the loss of all 329 people on board, might have been caused by a collision with jetted Soviet booster rockets which had failed to burn up in the atmosphere.

A spokesman for the Defence Ministry in London said he was not aware of any British investigators considering such a theory.

But in Bombay, a U.S. aviation expert probing the cause of the crash said he did not rule out the possibility that space junk might have downed the plane.

Wreckage from the Air India Jumbo jet holds the key to the mystery of why the plane came down, U.S. experts have said.

"Without wreckage analysis we will not come to any conclusion as to what caused the disaster," John Young of the U.S. National Tra-

nsportation Safety Board told Reuters.

Mr. Young is one of a team of U.S. and Canadian experts helping India analyse the plane's flight data and voice recorders, which were recovered last week after a huge searched search.

Five U.S. investigators earlier challenged reports by an Indian scientist and the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency that initial analysis of the recorders indicated an explosion blasted the plane out of the sky on June 23.

Two militant Sikh groups are reported to have claimed responsibility for bombing the plane out of the sky.

Transportation Safety Board expert Paul Turner said experts Friday compared tapes from the recorders with tapes from Shannon Air Traffic Control, which was last in contact with the plane.

"We have matched timings, but it is still not definite what caused the crash," Mr. Turner said.

He said replays of the tapes so far had produced "an absolute minimum" of information.

"Analysis of the wreckage is going to be crucial," Mr. Turner said. He did not give details.

Mr. Turner and other U.S. experts have said it could take months to analyse the data from the "black box" recorders, commenting on the first replay of the voice recorder. Mr. Turner said: "It was as if someone had turned off the electrical system."

Indian officials have not ruled out sabotage and a senior Indian scientist said Friday that frequency analysis carried out on noises on the voice recorder indicated a mid-air blast.

not even first ladies were spared body searches at the gates.

Forum Convenor Nita Barrow, of Barbados, veteran U.S. feminist Betty Friedan, former congresswoman Bella Abzug, black activist Angela Davis and Greek first lady Margarita Papandreu were among the delegates.

"The first step in our struggle is to take ourselves seriously... the male model has failed, let's have a model balanced by female creativity," Friedan declared at one of her daily noon workshops under a leafy tropical tree.

"Women will change power, power won't change women," Abzug said.

Crowd-shy Davies, after days in hiding, surfaced to field questions on abortion, racism, apartheid and revolution in Nicaragua at a huge news conference and showed her militancy had not softened a bit after all the years.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
1984 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

### A TRICK IN TIME

North-South vulnerable. West deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ Q32  
♥ K106  
♦ A10865  
♣ 104

**WEST**  
♠ K1986  
♥ A52  
♦ A52  
♣ Q986

**EAST**  
♠ Q973  
♥ K432  
♦ J32  
♣ A104

**SOUTH**  
♠ A104  
♥ J4  
♦ QJ97  
♣ A75

The bidding:  
West North East South  
Pass Pass Pass INT  
2 ♠ Pass 3 NT Pass  
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Eight of ♠.

There were many examples of fine technique at the recent World Team Olympiad in Seattle. This one, by Paul Soloway of the U.S., ranks with the best of them.

After West decided not to open the bidding, the auction came round to Soloway in the South seat, who bid one no trump. (The American were using a 15-17 point no trump range). Now West entered the auction with an artificial bid of two

clubs, which showed at least nine cards to the major suits. North chose to ignore this bid and jumped to three no trump.

West led his fourth-best spade and Soloway won with the ten. The instinctive play would be to lead a diamond so that you can set up your long suit. However, Soloway realized that, since West had promised length to the major suits, the diamond finesse was likely to fail. East would then return a spade, and the defenders would have their suit established when declarer had only eight tricks.

To come to nine tricks, declarer was going to need a heart trick. Soloway realized that it was essential to get the heart trick immediately without letting East gain the lead. So to trick two Soloway led a low heart. West did his best by ducking smoothly. However, Soloway elected to play him for the ace nevertheless, since he had come into the auction over the strong no trump. He called for the king from the table, and when that held the rest was easy.

Declarer returned to hand with a high club and took the diamond finesse. Although that lost, the defender could do no better, than come to three heart tricks and the king of diamonds, so the contract was safe.

سكول في الجولف